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VOL XCVI

NO. 86



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LONG SITTING FORCED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Opposition Resorted to Obstructive Tactics Over Annual Army Bill

SITTING LASTED FOR 27 HOURS

Premier Announces That Government Will Oppose Passage of the Channel Tunnel Bill

London, March 21.—2:20 p. m.—The session of the House of Commons which began yesterday afternoon is still in full swing. The House has thus sat uninterruptedly for twenty-four hours, with every prospect of continuing the sitting for some hours longer. The matter under discussion is the annual army bill. Really it is not controversial, but it is being utilized by the opposition to obstruct government business.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman who went home at his usual hour last night returned to the House at 10 o'clock this morning and informed the jaded legislators that the government "had no intention of yielding to the vindictive tactics of the opposition." The measure must be passed before the House is permitted to adjourn.

At the adjournment the premier repeated the announcement previously made in the House of Lords by The Earl of Crewe, that the government intended to oppose the passage of the channel tunnel bill.

The revived project of tunnelling the English channel received its death blow, at least for a long time to come, by the announcement of the government's well considered decision against the enterprise in parliament today. Premier Campbell-Bannerman in the House of Commons and the Earl of Crewe, lord president of the council, in the House of Lords, made identical announcements to this effect, which were approved by Mr. Balfour, the opposition leader in the lower house. It is expected the bill will now be withdrawn.

GIVEN TWENTY YEARS

Richmond, Va., March 21.—Joshua Harrison was today at Elizabeth City, N. C., sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for the kidnapping and murder of Kenneth Beasley, two years ago. The boy was a son of State Senator Beasley.

FOR NEGLIGENCE

New York, March 21.—Cornelius A. Jackson, a tinsmith, whose absence from his post when an elevated train jumped the track, killing 12 persons and injuring a number of others, was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

FAMINE IN CHINA

London, March 21.—A special despatch from Shanghai, published here today, says that Viceroy Tuan Fang, of Nanking, predicts a general uprising in the famine-stricken districts unless prompt relief is provided. The viceroy, it is added, has memorialized the throne for a million dollars to purchase rice in Siam and Assam.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS AND DOMINION SUBSIDY

Premier Gouin Expected to Appeal to Electors on Strength of Larger Income

Montreal, March 21.—It now looks as if the general provincial election in Quebec would be held in the fall, and that Hon. Lomer Gouin's trip to the old country will have something to do with the amendments to the B. N. A. act which the imperial parliament is soon to be called on to ratify. It is considered certain that Premier Gouin will not delay long in going before the people, as with Quebec's largely increased subsidy from the Dominion the time would be ripe for an appeal to the electors. This would make possible a telling programme, including the putting of the primary schools on a better financial basis. Premier Gouin has identified himself so much with provincial subsidies that his foreign trip is causing no surprise.

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STUDENTS DISCIPLINED McGILL SCIENCE MEN PUNISHED FOR RECENT FREAK

Montreal, March 21.—At a meeting of the corporation of McGill university it was decided to debar from the privileges of the course till next September, thirteen of the science sophomores, who about two weeks ago recklessly broke up the freshman's smoking concert at the union, and injured three of the first year students by throwing ammonia. A resolution of censure was passed against three other sophomores for having participated in the deed.

This decision means that the offenders will not be able to attend lectures for the remainder of the session, nor will they have the right to take the sessional examinations which are about to begin.

A FIREMAN'S ESCAPE

Montreal, March 21.—During the progress of a fire today, Branchman Joseph Liermer had the most remarkable escape from death ever recorded in the history of the brigade. He was assisting in hauling some hose along the 6th floor and walking backwards in the thick smoke, when he suddenly disappeared down an elevator shaft. He landed on the second floor, seventy feet below, and beyond being dazed for a time, and receiving some scratches, did not appear to be hurt. He landed in some debris, which doubtlessly broke the fall and saved his life. He lost the major portion of his trousers in the fall.

G. T. R. AND G. N. R.

Rumor that Negotiations for Purchase Are Afoot

Montreal, March 21.—The rumor that the Grand Trunk is negotiating for the Canadian Northern again in circulation. It is stated that Wm. MacKenzie was recently offered somewhere in the vicinity of \$13,000,000 for the property, but as refused to sell at that figure. President Mackenzie, of the C. N. R., and C. M. Hays, of the G. T. R., are both in England at present, and it is stated that the matter had again been discussed.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE

Winnipeg, March 21.—The Dominion government has decided to open an inland revenue office at Moose Jaw and has appointed Ewen Conklin, of Winnipeg, as collector.

BLUEJACKETS DESERTED ON THEIR WAY WEST

Search Made for Six Men Who Left Contingent on the Road

Winnipeg, March 21.—Police authorities throughout the West have been asked to look out for four English bluejackets who deserted from their command at Winnipeg and Chaplin while being transported from Halifax to Esquimalt, where they were to join their ship. The sailors were members of a party of twenty-seven, which left Montreal the middle of last week. They occupied a special coach on the regular passenger train, and when it reached Winnipeg about 3 o'clock last Saturday morning, two of the men, W. Laurle and F. C. Fuller, who evidently were tired of the life of the sea, slipped out of the car in the darkness, and were not missed for about half an hour. When search was made it was impossible to locate them, so the party had to proceed without them.

Lient. Felt, R. N., who was in charge of the party, had on account of a previous desertion, placed a sentry at each door of the car, but the trusted sentry at the back door was one of the deserters, so that no one was to blame for the occurrence.

Before the train reached Winnipeg, two of the party took French leave at Sturgeon Falls, and have not been heard of since, while still another pair got away at Chaplin, west of Moose Jaw. By the time the party reached Vancouver, its numbers had been depleted by six, and instead of the twenty-seven stalwart bluejackets who left Halifax, only a meagre twenty-one answered the roll call, which does not say much for the popularity of His Majesty's service. The two missing sailors who deserted at Winnipeg are supposed to be in hiding somewhere in the city, but so far all efforts to locate them have proved unavailing.

FIRE IN MONTREAL

Blaze in Morrice Building Caused \$100,000 Loss

Montreal, March 21.—Fire caused damage to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars in the six-storey building at the corner of Notre Dame street west and St. Henry street, owned and occupied in part by David Morrice & Sons, merchants. A considerable portion of the building was susbtent, and the principal sufferers by the fire were the Canada Tag & Label Co., \$50,000; Hudson Bay Knitting Co., \$30,000; David Morrice, \$15,000 to the building and \$50,000 to stock. It is believed that the losses are covered by insurance.

A PENSIONER'S DEATH

Montreal, March 21.—Capt. LaTremonne, seventy years of age, a pensioner of the Imperial government, was found dead last night in his room on Viger avenue. He was an officer in a British cavalry regiment, but the family with whom he was residing knew little about him. He had a room in the house when they moved in three years ago and they did not know how long before that he had lived there.

STRIKE AT GLACE BAY

Halifax, March 21.—Dominion No. 4 coal mine, in Glace Bay, is idle owing to the refusal of the men belonging to the Provincial Workmen's association to go below surface with non-union men. Eight hundred men are out on strike.

C. P. R. TRACK WORK

Winnipeg, March 21.—All the western superintendents of the C. P. R. are in the city, conferring with Mr. Whyte on the work to be done on each division this year. The trackmen of the C. P. R. on the western division sent delegates to the city to confer with officials on the new schedule, which will be arranged tomorrow. Chairman Morey goes from here to the coast.

CUT HIS THROAT

Prince Albert, March 21.—A young Nova Scotian named Frank Drew, while in a fit of despondency, committed suicide today by cutting his throat.

FIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Nicaragua Forces Are Victorious After Three Days of Fighting

HUNDREDS OF MEN ARE KILLED

Bluejackets and Marines Landed at East Coast Points by an American War Vessel

Paris, March 21.—The following dispatch was received today by the Nicaraguan legation from Señor Gomez, the minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua: "Five thousand Salvadorean and Honduran have been decisively defeated at Portillo's De Namisita, after a bloody three days' battle."

Managua, Nicaragua, March 21.—A despatch received here from the front at 10:05 p. m. yesterday said the Honduran and Salvadorean army numbering 5,000 in all, attacked the Nicaraguan position and after three days and two nights of fierce fighting the Hondurans and Salvadoreans were completely defeated, having hundreds of dead and wounded on the battlefield.

Washington, March 21.—Bluejackets and marines have been landed from the United States gunboat Marietta at Trujillo and Cobla, and probably at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, to protect American interests in these ports. Advices to this effect were received today at the navy department from Commander Fullam and they were at once transmitted to the state department. As yet no word has been received as to whether forces have been landed at Central American ports on the Pacific coast side, but undoubtedly this step will be taken if American interests are considered in danger.

The navy department feels that the action taken by Commander Fullam brings the situation completely in hand so far as safeguarding of trade interests is concerned. It is also regarded here as a complete diplomatic move that will prevent any international complications growing out of the policy of the United States not to permit European demonstrations in Central America or South American waters. Already the United States has four warships patrolling the coast of the belligerent republics, and it is generally believed in diplomatic circles that a joint demand by Mexico and the United States that fighting must cease would result in immediate peace and the settlement of mooted questions by a tribunal created by Mexico and the United States and so constituted that justice to all of the fighting republics would be assured.

HURRICANE IN ITALY

Rome, March 21.—A violent hurricane, which has caused serious damage, swept over Italy. Several vessels are reported to have been wrecked.

BOYCOTT SUPPRESSED

Washington, March 21.—The Chinese boycott against American goods has been effectively suppressed, according to mail advices received today from the American consul-general at Canfield. No meetings for a boycott agitation have been held since January 8, and public agitation of the movement, the consul-general believes, can safely be considered at an end.

STANLEY CUP CONTEST

Trustee Foran Orders Game for Tonight at Kenora

Winnipeg, March 21.—Trustee Foran's wire, received today, positively ordering the second game between the Wanderers and the Kenora Thistles for the Stanley cup, put a new phase on the situation surrounding this great event of the sporting cities in Canada, which has been attended with most unfortunate circumstances so far. The Wanderers will abide by his ruling, and will go to Kenora tomorrow to meet the Thistles there.

Mr. Foran in his telegram notes the most conflicting statements sent him by the two clubs, and states that these necessitate his withholding a decision as to whether the Wanderers are entitled to be awarded the game of last night by default for more consideration. Mr. Foran also appointed officials for tomorrow as follows: Hugh Baird, referee; Magnus Flett, judge of play, with Wm. McFarlane and W. Keay as alternatives. The whole is subject to change by mutual consent of the clubs, otherwise it is final. "In no circumstances," says Mr. Foran, "are Smith and Westwick to be allowed to play."

The Thistles, it is understood, will not agree to abide by this last decree of Mr. Foran being determined to play both Westwick and Smith. The Wanderers say they can beat the opponents, even with the Ottawa men on, and are willing to play the game under protest, if Foran's permission can be secured, as they are anxious to avoid another fiasco. Arrangements are being made to have a game pulled off here, and it is not improbable that at least one of them will be played on Wednesday.

Later.—The first game for the Stanley cup will be played tomorrow night. Weather conditions certainly do not look promising for ice such as would be ideal for Stanley cup hockey. Today was unusually warm, and in the afternoon a thunderstorm broke over the city.

Both Stanley cup games will be played in Winnipeg, the dates being fixed for Friday and Monday. The majority of goals is to decide.

THUNDERSTORM IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, March 21.—A severe thunderstorm passed over the city and heavy rain fell this afternoon. This is unusual at this time of year.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP

Liverpool, March 21.—Bridge of Canna, ridden by Maher, won the Liverpool spring cup here today.

DYNAMITE CASE Accused Lethbridge Miner Discharged by Judge

Lethbridge, March 21.—The celebrated Oshinsky dynamiting case came to an end this morning without any evidence being taken, Chief Justice Sifton dismissing the prisoner when the crown asked for more time in which to secure evidence.

The case dates from the strike of the miners here, during which two attempts were made against the house of John Scott—one in May and one in June.

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EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR SMELTERMEN

Second Reading of Bill Unanimously Passed in Legislature

DEBATE ON WAGES PAYMENT BILL

Amendment to Compensation Act Is Rejected—Taxation of Small Farmers and Canneries

The unanimity of the members of the house in regard to the passing of the second reading of the bill entitled "An Act Regulating the Hours of Labor in Certain Industries," a lengthy and somewhat spirited debate on a bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Payment of Workmen's Wages," and the defeat on its second reading of a measure termed "An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act" were some of the features of yesterday afternoon's session of the provincial legislature. These enactments were all of a character directly affecting the workingman and the premier and members of the government, in the course of the discussion, explained their attitude towards the respective proposals very clearly and, in most instances, at some length. There also was considerable debate on the Assessment Act amendment bill, amendments being introduced by Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Brewster proposing further reductions in the taxation on the small farmers and on cannery establishments in operation in British Columbia of less capacity than that defined as "one line" canneries. The debate on the latter was still in progress when the house adjourned, Mr. Oliver having the floor.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Campbell opened the proceedings and immediately thereafter the usual orders of the day, namely the presentation and the receiving of petitions, was proceeded with. A number of questions also were asked.

Question of Privilege

Before the regular business was taken up, Mr. Hawthornthwaite rose to a question of privilege drawing the attention of the house to an incident which had occurred at a meeting of the railway committee held in the forenoon. He explained that one of the members had asked for an adjournment in order that certain of those present might be enabled to attend a government caucus. He did not think that a committee meeting should be broken up at will by the majority for the purpose of allowing matters of concern to the government to be discussed. For his part if that sort of thing were continued he would hand in his resignation.

Premier's Explanation

The premier gave an explanation of the affair. He asserted that on Wednesday he had made investigations and found that there were no committees slated to meet the next forenoon and so notices were issued to government supporters to attend a caucus. Subsequently, his attention had been called to the fact that the chairman of the railway committee had called that body together. He gave his assurance that there was no intention on the part of the government to do anything which might be construed as an interference with committee work.

Regulation of Labor

"An Act Regulating the Hours of Labor in Certain Industries," a bill fathered by Mr. Hawthornthwaite was then introduced for its second reading by that member. In his opening remarks he went into history to some extent pointing out that the measure had been brought before the provincial legislatures some two years ago and had then been defeated by a considerable majority. Later it had been submitted by Mr. Davidson, at that time a member of the house, on which occasion it had almost become law. The object of the bill was to give men working in the smelters an eight-hour day.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite spoke of the conditions of those employed in smelters contending that in many instances men were forced to work between thirteen and fourteen hours a day. He outlined the position of the employers and that of the employees, the former endeavoring to obtain as much as possible from their men as cheap a rate as would be accepted. The same applied vice versa. He argued that if the capitalistic class was able to exercise full sway over the workingmen the latter would be exterminated. He said that in connection with the smelters of British Columbia the laborer was unmercifully "exploited." The latter were expending from day to day "their energy, their life power." The average life of the worker should be forty years if he labored an ordinary eight-hour day at a reasonable expenditure of energy. But this was not the case. He wanted to point out that businessmen and every member of the public had a direct interest in the measure under discussion. It was always asserted that any workman's enactment was going to injure the industry which it most directly affected. He wished to give his assurance that nothing of the kind would occur if the bill which he had introduced became law. It would not interfere detrimentally with the smelting industry of the province. In corroboration of his contention he referred to the eight-hour measure which when introduced, had been bitterly opposed. It, however, had carried and the result of its enforcement was not injurious to the coal mining business. He appealed to members on both sides of the house to make the bill the law of the land.

Supported Measure

Mr. Hayward hoped to see fair play between man and man although he did not propose "firing off the fire works" to which the previous speaker had given expression. He proposed supporting the bill because he represented a constituency in which the industry was engaged in to some extent. He wished to point out that the majority of the smelters of British Columbia were working their men eight hours a day. He did not see how the introduction of the measure would hurt the industry.

Mr. McInnes spoke strongly in favor of the bill. He acknowledged that the majority of the smelters already had adopted the eight hour system and that there were some arguments which could be advanced against the measure. But he thought that there could be nothing brought forward which would tell against the necessity for some such enactment as that which was under discussion.

The premier wished to make some

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

observations as to the position which he had assumed during the past few years on the question. The records of the house would show that when a measure of the kind had come before the legislature on a previous occasion he had opposed it. His course then had been guided by several reasons. They were that such a law at that time would have created industrial disturbances, would have resulted in the establishments directly effecting financially to such an extent that they would probably have had to cease operations and, in addition, it had been found that the managements of such concerns were doing everything possible to keep close within the four corners of the legislation sought. But the attitude which he had assumed in the past seemed no longer necessary. It was no longer imperative that the government should stay its hand. According to reports the smelters all over the province were prosperous, the returns showing that the industries which were principally concerned were now on a paying basis.

Industry Flourishing

In the tour which he had recently made of the interior of the province he had found the mining industry, and a smelting branch of it in particular, in a flourishing condition. And he had discovered also that those identified with these companies were operating under an eight-hour system in almost every case. In short the industry was in such a state now that he did not believe that the legislation before the house was of a character which would do it serious mischief. In conclusion he wished to say that he would always do everything in his power to better the condition of the workingman where it was possible to do so consistently. Therefore he would support the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Macdonald Pleased

J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, was pleased to see that the premier had learned something in his tour of the interior. He contended that he was now taking the position which he should have assumed a year ago. He did not think himself that the conditions then would have justified the passage of the measure. Then the prices of mineral were about half what they were at present and any such legislation as was proposed would have threatened the mines so seriously that many, doubtless, would have been forced to close down. Therefore the workingman would have been injured just as much as the industry itself. But a year ago the condition was the same as was now the case. On that ground he contended that the government should have favored the motion when it had come up a year ago. However, he was pleased to see that the administration was prepared to lend the measure its support.

Messrs. Hall and Naden spoke in favor of the bill endorsing the remarks made by their leader Mr. Macdonald.

Payment of Salaries

 The adjourned debate on the second reading of a bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Payment of Workmen's Wages" was next introduced, the premier having the floor. He stated that he had followed closely the remarks made by the honorable member for Newcastle in his introduction of the measure. While there was some weight to them he did not think that there was any doubt that he had failed to advance sufficiently convincing reasons for its adoption. It proposed, to an extent, interference with the arrangements entered into between the employer and the employee. That was a position which the government could not take and the reason for his stand he did not think was difficult to understand.

Withholding of Wages

There was a practice, however, common to be understood among the sawmills of the province of holding back a month's salary of the employee. This meant placing a man in the position of having to work two months before being able to obtain any remuneration. That, undoubtedly, was a hardship and he promised that the situation would be looked into with a view of taking some action by means of legislation which would put a stop to the custom. The government, he stated, would not countenance the treatment of the workingman in such a way.

Answer to Deputation

Some days ago a deputation had waited upon the government in behalf of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress and had asked a number of questions, among which was whether the move in the direction of bi-monthly payment of wages would be endorsed. There were other queries and the government had replied that it was not in a position to give a direct reply at that time. The position in respect to bi-monthly payment of wages had been made clear in his foregoing remarks. While, however, it had been found impossible to support such a measure for the reasons outlined he did not see why it would be difficult for the employers and the employees to get together and to come to some arrangement, mutually satisfactory, for the payment of salaries upon such a system. That he thought would be the most satisfactory way of reaching what was aimed at in the bill.

For the reasons which he had assigned he could not support the second reading of the bill.

Ross Favors Bill

W. H. Ross, of Fernie, was in favor of the bill although he thought that its provisions, as submitted to the house, might be considered somewhat too sweeping. Speaking for the majority of his constituents he thought that they would deem the introduction of such a law as that under consideration as desirable. He hoped that when it went into committee that such amendments as might be deemed expedient might be introduced and the measure allowed to become law. He regretted the necessity of opposing the premier in the stand which he had assumed. It was the first time he had been unable to see eye to eye with him. But he was of the opinion that the bill would operate most satisfactorily in connection with the mines of the Crow's Nest Valley and other districts in that locality. Therefore he would support the second reading.

Opposition Leader's Position

Mr. Macdonald supported the measure, although he thought that its present form it was too sweeping. It however, might be remedied in committee. The most objectionable feature, in his opinion, was the provision which penalized the employer failing to comply with the regulations. He pointed out that often the employer of labor was unfortunate and did not think that, under such circumstances, he should be forced under severe penalty, to meet the demands of his men upon the date specified. He was of the opinion that in that regard, the scope of the bill might be broadened.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Hawthornthwaite and carried.

Opposition Leader's Position

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The adjourned debate on the second reading of a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation

Act, 1902" was taken up by the attorney general who stated that the words which it was proposed to strike out had been law for the past five years. He did not think that it could be shown that their effect had been a hardship upon employees. In his opinion if they were eliminated the result would be detrimental to the employer. He was in favor of reasonable legislation which had as its object the protection of the employee. But he did not think that it had been proved that the words referred to had affected the workingman to his injury. Therefore he did not propose endorsing the second reading of the bill.

Messrs. Oliver and McInnes spoke briefly in support of the measure.

Interpretation Difficult

Mr. Macdonald asserted that he intended supporting the measure and that the reason for his stand was that the words which would be eliminated thereby were difficult of interpretation. He said that they had not resulted in the depopulation of the workingman of any compensation to which he was entitled under the law because the phrase referred to had always been broadly construed. Still they were constantly creating difficulty and he thought the Act would stand their elimination.

No Protests

The premier in discussing the question went into the various occurrences in the house upon the previous occasions in which the legislation under discussion had been debated. He stated that the act, as at present constructed, had been on the statutes for five years and there had been no protests from the workingmen, those directly affected. It was true that Mr. Justice Duff, now of the supreme court of Canada, had more or less complicated the interpretation of the words referred to. But, he contended, no matter how clear was such a measure such questions were bound to come up from time to time. If the government encouraged such proposals as that contained in the bill the statutes would be thickened with constantly the reference to the operation of the Workmen's Compensation act that there had been thousands of dollars paid out under its provisions up-to-date and so far there had been no protests from the employers.

He could not give his support to the second reading of the bill.

McPhillips' Attitude

Mr. McPhillips announced that he would not support the second reading of the bill. He was pleased to hear the leader of the opposition state that the words referred to had not affected the interests of the laborers. He would add that, as far as his experience was concerned, he had found that almost invariably compensation had been paid under the act. He drew attention to the fact that there was a difference between the British Columbia enactment and that in force in the Mother Country, which gave the laborers of the former an advantage over those of the latter land. By a glance at the measure it would be found that the word "solely" was used in reference to the degree of the liability of the employee to the particular accident for which he was asking compensation. It was almost impossible, he said, for the arbitrator to find the employee "solely" responsible, and so he was generally given the benefit of the doubt. Under the circumstances, and in view of what the leader of the opposition had said, he could not give the second reading of the measure his endorsement.

Bill Defeated

The House then divided, the motion that the bill be read a second time being defeated by a vote of 16 to 21.

Assessment Act

On consideration of the bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Assessment Act, 1903," Mr. Brewster moved to insert the following as Section 2:

"Section 4 of chapter 53 of the statutes of 1903-4 is hereby amended by adding the following words as subsection 32:

"(32) All permanent improvements up to the value of \$1000 made on lands used for agricultural purposes."

And to re-number the other sections of the bill.

Brewster's Amendment

Mr. Brewster stated that his object was to get fairly before the legislature the matter of taxation upon agricultural lands. He said that the proposal to exempt the taxation upon improvements should be investigated. An amendment such as he suggested would be a boon to the small farmer and would beneficially affect many of his constituents. He hoped that the government would see its way clear to support his motion.

Finance Minister's Reply

The Minister of Finance in reply outlined the position of the pre-emptor and the homesteader, explaining in detail the exceedingly liberal terms upon which these people were dealt with. He did not think that after giving them six years to place themselves in a position to pay some taxation. The wild land taxation was small, while upon real property was only a little over 1/2 per cent. He said that the assessments had really been reduced as far as was possible, his contention being that the poorer class of settlers were sufficiently well protected.

Mr. Jardine deprecated the attitude assumed by the government, arguing that there was no reason why taxation should not be reduced in the way suggested. He hoped that the amendment would be accepted in the spirit in which it was offered.

Dr. Hall also spoke in favor of the amendment, pointing out the hardships under which the small farmer labored in hewing a home for himself in the forests of British Columbia.

Proposal Voted Down

The amendment being put, was defeated by a vote of 14 to 22.

Another Amendment

Mr. Haworthwaite then moved to amend Section 2 by adding after the word "thereof" in the fourth line, the following words: "and by inserting after said words 'timber lands' in said eighth line, the words 'and two-fifths of one per cent upon real estate of the assessed value of two thousand dollars and under.'

Mr. Haworthwaite hoped that the amendment would be well received by those occupying seats on the government side of the House. He stated there were thousands of farmers who were unable to

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PLAYERS ARE READY FOR THE BIG MATCH

Island Vs. Mainland Soccer Game
Promises to be Exciting Event

Everything is now in readiness for the most important "soccer" event in the history of British Columbia, and the lovers of the good old English game may rest assured of witnessing a first-class exhibition tomorrow afternoon at Oak Bay. The teams have been selected, and the players chosen have all signified their intention of accepting their position. With twenty-two of the best players in the province contesting the match, there is very little doubt but that it will be well worth witnessing. The teams are very evenly matched, and it is extremely difficult to say who will win; but the Islanders, playing practically on their home ground, will have a slight advantage.

The grounds at Oak Bay have been carefully marked, and will be roped off in order to keep the field clear of spectators. This will add much to the interest of the game, as with the outsiders crowding on the field it is extremely difficult for the players to appear at their best. It has also been decided that ladies will be admitted free. Anticipating a large attendance, special arrangements will be made for ticket selling, and, aside from the precautions at the gate, tickets are now on sale at all the local cigar stores and can also be had from members of the team. The car company has also arranged to run a special schedule, leaving Government street every ten minutes, and in this manner the crowd will be carried to its destination with the least possible delay. The Islanders have elected H. A. Goward to lead them to victory, and with the players in fine fettle and anxious it is safe to say that there will be something doing from start to finish. The Islanders will appear on the field in maroon shirts and white knickers, while the Mainlanders will line up in white shirts and blue knickers, and the contrast will be such that the referee will have little difficulty in distinguishing the respective players.

Advices from outside cities interested in the match would indicate that it will not only be Victorians who will witness the struggle, but their strength will be augmented by a large number of visitors. Ladysmith will send down a good contingent; today being pay day at the mines instead of tomorrow makes it possible for many to get away who would otherwise be forced to remain at home. Vancouver will be strongly represented, and New Westminster will also send her share.

With such an important match arranged it is only right that some information as to the past records of the players who will participate in the game should be made, and on just experience the players from the Mainland have the advantage as many of them have done considerable playing in the old country, whereas the Islanders have largely grown up to the game on the Island.

H. A. Goward, captain of the Islanders, is perhaps the best known player in British Columbia today. He is known wherever soccer is played and his grand defence work has won for him a reputation which is hard to equal. Although a Welshman by birth, having been born in Tenby, Wales, he learned most of his playing in this city, having commenced his career with the Corrig college eleven. For several years he held a position on the intermediate teams of the city and at the age of fourteen played his first senior game, with the Victoria Wanderers, and in his first year in senior company the Wanderers brought back to Victoria the cup which had been held for several years by the Wellington Rovers. Since that time there has been hardly a senior game in which he has not taken part, and for the past five years has been captain of the Victoria Full United. On the team he plays full back and is the dread of any forward who has ever played against him.

Jimmy Adams, who will fill the position of centre forward, is one of the strongest and surest players who has ever been seen on the local grounds, and he can be depended on to do his share towards carrying his team to victory tomorrow. He practically learned his game in Nanaimo. Commencing his career with the 2nd Nanaimo Rangers in 1892, he next cast his lot with the Swifts, and was a member of the Nanaimo Thistles and assisted them to hold the Intermediate championship from 1899-1902. In 1903 he played with the Nanaimo senior team when it won the championship of the province, and since that time he has played with the Ladysmith team, traveling with it to Portland, where it won the Pacific coast championship.

E. M. Whyte, in goal, like the majority of the other players, learned the game in British Columbia. He made his first appearance in senior company about four years ago and since that time has held the important position for the Victoria United. He is cool and collected at all times and with a good eye he can be depended on to get any shot that comes within range.

S. W. Lorimer, full back, is a native born Victorian, who learned the game at Beacon Hill. His first appearance in senior company was about eight years ago when he filled the position of centre forward for the old Victorians when they brought the cup away from Nanaimo. Since that time he has taken part in every senior competition and is a valuable man on the United team. He is the heaviest player on the Island team and, with Goward for his partner, he will put up a defense that will be hard to penetrate.

John Eno, right-half-back, is a member of the Ladysmith team, and has been playing football on the Island for a number of years. He made his first appearance with the Northfield Violets in 1895, and since then has played with Nanaimo, Extension and Ladysmith. He accompanied the Ladysmith team to Portland and has a reputation among the Island players for his great headwork.

Teddy Connors, centre half, is from the H. M. S. Shearwater, and by his fast clean play has won for himself an enviable position among his teammates. He hails from the old country and is well acquainted with all the ins and outs of the game.

Jack McKinley, left half back, also comes from the Ladysmith team, and is a well-known figure on the football field. He began his career with the Northfield Violets and has since played with the Nanaimo Thistles, Wellington Rovers and Ladysmith, and from all he has championships medals.

Harry Provin, at outside left forward, is one of the best ground gainers in British Columbia today. He is a member of the Royal Canadian Garrison, stationed at Work Point.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST.

Arthur Morrison, his partner, belongs to the Ladysmith club, and is considered one of the best forwards taking part in football in this province. He is a valuable man on any team and his scoring abilities are well known. He is another member of the old Northfield Violets. From Northfield he went to Wellington and played senior with that team during its victorious career. Since then he has played with Nanaimo and Ladysmith, and journeys with the Smiter City players to Portland. He is a great strength to any team and can be depended on to do his share.

Pete Gilmore is another from Ladysmith and is about the most familiar figure on the football field today, having played senior since 1892 without a break. He played centre half for the Wellingtons when they were in their prime, then with Nanaimo and for the last four years has held his old position on the Ladysmith team. This season he has been playing in the forward line, and it was the showing he made in the championship games that led the committee to select him for a place in this match.

B. P. Schwengen, at outside right, is well known in Victoria and has been in the game for several years past, having been a member of the Victoria team when it captured the championship from Nanaimo.

Regarding the Mainland team, a Vancouver correspondent has the following to say: "The Mainland team is as strong as could be secured for this important occasion, and it will take a good team to cover its colors." F. Graham, who has been selected to captivate the team, hails from Shetlandshire, and has played first team soccer for the Port Glasgow Athletics. He is a fine steady player; uses splendid judgment, both in tackling and assisting the forwards, and in short is the right man in the right place.

Hartley, in goal, is the strongest man that could be selected for the position, and his long experience, with some of the best clubs of London, has given him that degree of confidence that is wanting in so many occupants of that position.

As to the ability of J. Trim, at full back, very little need be said. He is a fine back but lacks experience. He is a member of the Westham Island team, and is a credit to it.

Struthers, from the Shamrocks, will occupy the other position at full back, and is one of the cleverest defence players on the Mainland. He has had every opportunity to learn the game, having been raised in Shetlandshire, Scotland, regular hotbed for soccer enthusiasts. He is strong both on the offensive and aggressive, and the Island boys will find him a hard nut to crack.

Main, at left half back, also hails from Scotland, and plays a very steady game; he is a fine tackler and places the ball nicely.

Strange hauls from Wolverhampton district and is one of the most useful members of the team. An effective tackler and a powerful kicker, the Islanders will have something to reckon with when they run up against him.

Spence, at outside left forward, is another Scotchman, claiming Edinburgh as his home city. He is a fine dribbler and has a very deceptive shot.

Robertson also hauls from Edinburgh, and as to his playing ability the Islanders are well acquainted.

Brown is a home product, having been born in New Westminster, and learned the game in the Royal city. He is very fast, and, if well supported, will make the Island backs play lively.

Shawcross is a very deceptive player but generally manages to elude his opponent, and is one of the most worrying forwards that can be placed on the field.

Mitchell is another Canadian, and is a very pretty player. He has a fine shot and will require some watching.

With players of this class competing there is no room for any kick-classing, nor should not be played, and it is generally expected that there will be a general crowd to see the best teams in British Columbia contest for supremacy.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

March, 1907.

Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht

	m. ft. in. ft.
1 ..	4 34 8 1 10 75 3 0 3 15 11 8 22 15 3 0
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7 ..	8 0 5 2 10 6 16 4 4 2 1
8 ..	8 55 9 0 16 44 2 1
9 ..	9 32 8 2 9 12 4 5 17 20 2 0
10 ..	9 32 8 2 6 28 7 6 11 11 8 5 19 20 2 0
11 ..	10 4 8 1 7 32 7 5 11 12 30 8 3 20 21 2 3
12 ..	10 4 8 1 7 32 7 5 11 12 30 8 3 20 21 2 3
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20 ..	10 4 8 1 7 32 7 5 11 12 30 8 3 20 21 2 3
21 ..	10 4 8 1 7 32 7 5 11 12 30 8 3 20 21 2 3
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30 ..	10 4 8 1 7 32 7 5 11 12 30 8 3 20 21 2 3
31 ..	10 4 8 1 7 32 7 5 11 12 30 8 3 20 21 2 3

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 12th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight, and is reckoned by the distance of the sun from the meridians of longitude.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can be now ascertained.

Lived in Ladysmith

The late Donald Cameron White, who was one of the crew of the schooner Bessie K., which was found floating bottom up some weeks ago, was the son of Capt. White of Philadelphia. He was very well known in Ladysmith, where he resided for some time. His wife recently arrived from that town, and is now in the city undergoing treatment at St. Joseph's hospital.

Funeral Services

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, who died recently, will take place from the family residence, 69 Carr street, on Saturday at 2:30. Rev. D. MacRae will officiate.

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 11 a.m. Rev. Mr. Gibson will officiate.

Golf Competition Postponed

The medal competition for ladies and gentlemen's golf singles, which was to have taken place tomorrow afternoon on the United Service links, has been postponed, and the matches will not take place until Saturday, April 6.

He—So they got married and went off in their new motor car. She—And where did they spend their honeymoon? He—in the hospital.—Tatler.

He—In the hospital.—Tatler.

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PEACE RIVER LANDS

In last night's Times there was a despatch describing the Peace River lands, selected by the Dominion government surveyor in pursuance of the provincial Act of 1884. It is somewhat fuller than the Colonist special of yesterday morning and adds to our knowledge of that interesting part of the province. A few days ago, when the Colonist said that the lands had been selected by the Dominion government, our contemporary corrected us in very severe language. Its own despatch says that the return brought down "deals with the selection by the Dominion government of three and a half million acres of land in the Peace River country, under an arrangement entered into between the two governing authorities." We assume that we shall not be again challenged if we say that the selection has been made, and if we treat the matter accordingly. It also seems to be settled that the lands selected are to be taken by the Dominion, and we may therefore assume further that Mr. Templeman, being a member of the government, is an assenting party to the selection. If this is the case, there is nothing more to be done. The provincial legislature is helpless in the matter, because the Act of 1884 expressly grants the land to the Dominion. As soon as the provincial government is notified of the selection, the transaction is closed.

This being the case we do not propose at present to discuss any further than we have done the course pursued by the British Columbia members of Parliament in this connection. We think it wise to accept in full faith accomplished, and devote the best of our consideration to what can be most advantageously done under the circumstances. Upon the use that shall be made of the proceeds of the sale of those lands, much of the force of any criticism of the political aspect of the matter will depend, and until that matter is settled, we propose to say as little as possible upon any other phase of the subject.

The word appears from the surveyor's description to be one of the finest areas in the Dominion. In this respect his observations only bear out what was said of the country by Professor Macoun, when he explored the region in the early '80s. It is land that will sell quickly and for good prices, as soon as railway communication is provided. It stands the Dominion government in principal interest and cost of selection less than \$1,500,000; it is worth at a conservative valuation \$17,500,000. Allowing \$1,000,000 for detailed survey and sale, there will remain a surplus of \$15,000,000. We contend that by every principle of justice and fair play this surplus ought to be expended for the benefit of British Columbia, and that the best way in which to expend it is to provide a line of railway, whereby the coast cities of British Columbia will secure direct access to these lands and the splendid territory of which they form a part.

We direct the attention of the British Columbia members of the House of Commons to this matter. We direct the attention of the government and legislature to it. We especially direct the attention of the members from Victoria and Vancouver to it. Upon one thing we may make up our minds, namely, that every effort will be made to tap this great region from Edmonton at the earliest possible day. Even now plans are being formed for that purpose. We may feel absolutely certain that the trade of the Peace River country will be drawn to Eastward instead of Westward, if the people of Edmonton and Winnipeg are able to divert it in that direction. This question is of prime importance, and there should be immediate action. We submit that the present session of the British Columbia legislature ought not to be closed without at least the preliminary steps being taken towards inducing the Dominion government to apply the proceeds of the sale of those lands to that purpose. This is no matter for political differences. It is one of great business importance to the whole province of British Columbia and it calls for the best possible and promptest consideration.

We submit that by the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of these lands, the Dominion government can give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Transportation Commission in regard to a railway from the plains of Alberta to the Vancouver Island seaboard, and can also afford Vancouver a direct railway to the northeastern section of the province. We have no feeling of rivalry towards Vancouver in this matter. All we ask is to be put on even terms with that city, and we do not believe that the people of Vancouver will ask anything else. The lands, which British Columbia gave for railway purposes, are valuable enough to secure the building of a railway from a point on the

Peace River, say Fort St. John, to a point on the Central Plateau of the province, say, simply for the sake of illustration, the region between the Blackwater and the Chilcotin, with branches thence to Vancouver and the Continental shore line at the most convenient point to establish a ferry to Vancouver Island. We urge that they shall be devoted to that object and that a policy of railway construction along the lines suggested shall be immediately adopted by the Dominion government. If this suggestion commends itself to the members of the local legislature, we submit further that it would be quite proper for the House to pass a resolution to that effect.

GOVERNMENT BY CABINET

We are very glad to see that Mr. R. L. Borden has protested against the delegation to the Dominion government of the very large powers that are being asked from Parliament. The disposition to centre in the ministry a very large share of discretion as to what the law shall be has been a frequent subject of protest in these columns. We have on many occasions pointed out that this practice has been carried to a dangerous length in British Columbia. The great exponent of it was the late Theodore Davie, whose friends were divided as to why he indulged in it. Some said that it was because he wished to have as much power as possible in his own hands, and others that he was constitutionally averse to taking the trouble to work out details of legislation, preferring to pass general laws, and take power to the executive to deal with details as they might from time to time arise. Perhaps the extreme exhibition of ministerial control was exemplified by what we think was the first important Order-in-Council made by the Semlin government, by which the executive undertook to provide that no man should be allowed to purchase any vacant crown lands until he had satisfied the executive as to the purposes for which he was going to use it. The Colonist protested very vigorously against that at the time, and is glad to be able to say that it has remained a dead letter.

The question has come up in Parliament by reason of a measure conferring upon the ministry the right to grant licenses for the exportation of electric power. It is perhaps impossible for Parliament to pass upon individual applications as they arise, but it is not impossible for that body to provide certain general principles that shall be applicable to all applicants for a license. A yet more striking illustration of it is afforded by the tariff, by which very large powers are conferred upon the governor-general in council. It seems necessary under any circumstances that Parliament must delegate a large amount of discretion in tariff matters to the ministry, but the Tariff Bill of this session goes to an extreme.

Among the ironies of politics there is nothing more remarkable than the spectacle of a Conservative leader protesting against a Liberal ministry arrogating to itself powers that ought properly to be exercised only by Parliament alone. In the old days this was one of the lines of demarcation between Conservatives and Liberals, only the Conservatives were the people who sought to curtail the power of the representative branch. Necessarily we look upon Imperial matters in a different light from those who were either themselves born in the United Kingdom, or whose fathers were. The Morning Post takes the view of the Empire that is held by those people, who yet look upon the United Kingdom as "home." The vast majority of Canadians do not so regard that country. To them Canada is home. They are Canadians first, and citizens of the Empire afterwards; just as the resident of England is an Englishman first and a citizen of the Empire afterwards. Until the Canadian point of view is thoroughly grasped by British writers, they will continue to misunderstand the Canadian attitude, which is strongly imperialistic, but is permeated, if we may use the term, with a stronger idea of local independence than animates those fellow-citizens of ours whose connection with the Mother Country is closer in point of time and more intimate in the matter of family relationship, which of itself is an important factor in this regard. There are Canadians whose ancestors lived on this side of the Atlantic before William of Orange was invited to the throne of England, and unless the significance of such a fact in its influence upon public opinion is recognized, Canadians and Englishmen will fail to understand each other's views on Imperial questions.

A YUKON PLATFORM.

The Independent Liberal Conservative Club of Dawson has chosen a rather odd name. We can understand what a Conservative is; it is not quite so obvious what Liberal-Conservative means; an Independent Liberal Conservative seems to be quite beyond the possibility of definition. If the promoters of the club had gone a step further and called their organization the Radical Independent Liberal Conservative Club they would have run through the whole political gamut. However, we all know how little there may be in a name, unless it happens to be at the business end of a check, and so the new organization ought to be judged rather by what it proposes than by what it calls itself. Its platform is interesting as reflecting conditions in the Yukon, and we fancy that there are few people, whether they are Independents, Liberals or Conservatives, who will not agree with most of the propositions laid down therein.

Plank No. 1 declares for a 9-hour day, or 63 hours a week, which means that there is to be no Sunday observance in those high latitudes if the club's views prevail: the minimum wage is to be \$4 a day and board, and extra time is to be paid for at the rate of 50 per cent advance on the ordinary rate. Plank No. 2 asks for an ordinance fixing a fair, modern and equitable system of employer's liability. Plank No. 3 asks that dance halls be no longer licensed and for the efficient regulation of all licensed premises. Plank No. 4 demands a Yukon Council that shall be wholly elective. Plank No. 5 asks that the mining laws may be so amended as to protect the individual miner from large corporations. Plank No. 6 calls for a board of arbitration, before which complaints against professional men,

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Dominion land surveyors and others can be investigated. Plank No. 7 declares for fearless recommendations in respect to all matters for the benefit of the Yukon. Plank No. 8 takes the position that the elected members of the Yukon Council should keep absolutely clear of public patronage and should strive to preserve intact the territorial rights of self-government. Plank No. 9 declares that the members of the Council must regard themselves as servants of the people and be ready to resign if they are called upon so to do.

Most of these suggestions require no argument, and the others have much to recommend them. On the whole it is a good platform, a very good platform bearing in mind that it was drawn up specially in reference to Yukon affairs. After reading it we feel like suggesting to the members of the club that they should take the hint given above and prefix "Radical" to its name, for the platform is radical enough to suit almost any one. The only feature of it, which at present strikes us as unworkable, is that embraced in Plank 9. The idea that a person elected by the people should hold himself ready to resign upon the demand of any organization, strikes at the very root of our representative system, to hold that a man, after election represents any particular party is all wrong and does enough mischief and to hold that he represents any particular organization would, in our humble judgment, be absurd. It would be just as well, if that principle were adopted, to do away with popular elections and permit organizations to name men for representative positions.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Morning Post is distressed at the thought of opposition in Canada to the proposals of Australia in regard to an Imperial Council. It seems unable to understand the Canadian point of view. Australia was a howling wilderness, with scarcely a white settler who went voluntarily there, within the lifetime of many men now living. Canada is peopled by a population of British extraction, many of whom are from families which have resided in America for two centuries, and of French extraction, representing families who have been here even for a longer period. Necessarily we look upon Imperial matters in a different light from those who were either themselves born in the United Kingdom, or whose fathers were. The Morning Post takes the view of the Empire that is held by those people, who yet look upon the United Kingdom as "home." The vast majority of Canadians do not so regard that country. To them Canada is home. They are Canadians first, and citizens of the Empire afterwards; just as the resident of England is an Englishman first and a citizen of the Empire afterwards.

The Suffragettes of London seem resolved to do or die or any other old thing that will attract attention to themselves. The latest proposal is that they shall don male attire and go in a body to the House of Commons to demand their rights. In that case we suggest to the British Prime Minister that he should provide a nice lot of pretty petticoats for the belligerent ladies to select from on their arrival before that august chamber.

Emigration from Britain to Canada has already begun. The railway companies ask for 60,000 men and all that the persons emigrating are asked to do is to pay a deposit of £1, the remainder of their transportation expenses being paid by the companies, and to be deducted from their pay at a rate which will leave the men clear of debt in about seven weeks. Constant work at 8s. 4d. a day is guaranteed.

While all Colonist readers will congratulate Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, local manager of the Bank of British North America, upon his promotion to the responsible post of Superintendent of the Bank's branches in Central Canada, they will also regret that his new duties will compel him to leave this city, where he and Mrs. Mackenzie have made so many friends.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Electrification of Railways

As regards economic results, calculations submitted to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by Lewis B. Clegg and H. G. S. Clark show that if all the railways in the United States, which represent 216,074 miles of track, were today operated by electricity using the single phase alternating current system at the potential adopted for the equipment of the New Haven Railroad, and the rolling stock equipment consisted of locomotives and multiple unit trains fitted with motors and control apparatus no better than the best which now exist, the aggregate cost of operating which in 1905 amounted to round figures to \$1,000,000,000, would be reduced to \$1,000,000,000. To accomplish this result, power plants delivering about 12,500,000,000 Kilowatt hours per annum, would be required. In 1905 the average gross earnings of the railways per mile were \$9,598, and the average operating expenses per mile were \$1,000,000.00. From these figures it is seen that the high class electric equipment now available would reduce this average cost to \$5,265—a difference of \$1,144 per mile. It was shown that the saving in operating expenses would be more than sufficient to meet the increase of fixed charges.—Montreal Herald.

The Provincial Subsidies

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's coming visit to London may, and probably will, have as great domestic interest as it will have imperial importance. Judging from a resolution of which the Free Press has given notice, in reference to the readjustment of the provincial subsidies, there is every possibility that Sir Wilfrid may be able to be present at Westminster when the Royal assent shall be given to the bill amending the British North America Act in the direction he has wished.

These amendments are in the form agreed to between the Dominion government and the provincial governments at the conference in Ottawa in October last. They will involve the addition of considerable sums to the total paid out by the federal treasury, but, unlike the original clauses in the B. N. A. Act, they are based upon a sliding scale and should afford relief to the provinces for a long time to come. There should be no great opposition to these subsidy proposals in our parliament. If they are to receive the sanction of the imperial parliament this year, no needless delay is advisable, for in view of the contested condition of the imperial parliament the amending act should be introduced as soon as possible.—Ottawa Free Press.

An Up-to-date Showing of

Fine Furniture

OUR present showing of fine up-to-date furniture, has surpassed all previous efforts, and it is well worth your while paying us a visit and inspect the large and varied lines which are to be seen on the third and fourth floors. Every bit of material used in the construction of this furniture, is the very best, and is put together perfect, while the finish is of the very highest order. You are cordially invited to come in at any time and look over these vast assortments.

Cheval Mirrors

Frame is made of mahogany, polished, has large bevel plate mirror, oval shape, size 22 x 54 inches. Price ... \$40.00

CHEVAL MIRROR, frame is made of oak, polished, has large shaped bevel plate mirror, size 22 x 48 inches. Price \$35.00



If the Bride Chose Her Own Wedding Gifts

You can set it down for a fact that if the bride had the choosing of her own wedding gifts one of the first things she would select would be a dinner service from one of our

OPEN-STOCK PATTERNS

There's a fascination about this open-stock proposition of ours that is irresistible. You can buy just the items one needs and just the quantity of each item—don't have to buy pieces which will never be used. Then, when a piece is broken it can be instantly replaced. No waiting, no extra charges.

Patterns at all prices.

DINNER WAGONS, made of solid oak, weathered finish, is of mission style, contains one large drawer and two small ones and large lower shelf. Price \$25.00

DINNER WAGON, made of quartered golden oak, very flaky, polished, contains two small shelves, polished brass trimmings. Price \$22.50

MORRIS CHAIR, frame is made of oak, very nicely finished, has very high reclining back, with head rest, spring seat and back, is upholstered in fancy floral tapestry and is indeed very comfortable. Price \$20.00

STUDENT'S CHAIR, hollow seat arm chair. Frame is made of hardwood, very nicely finished, has high reclining back, seat and back are tufted, and are covered with figured denim. Price \$9.00

ARM CHAIR, frame is made of solid oak, weathered finish, is of very massive mission design, has box spring seat, covered with fancy moquette, has adjustable back, with tufted cushion. Price \$10.00

MORRIS CHAIR, frame is made of solid oak, nicely carved front, has massive shaped feet, spring seat, upholstered in fancy silk tapestry. Price \$50.00

ARM CHAIR, frame is made of solid oak, nicely carved front, has massive shaped feet, spring seat, upholstered in fancy silk tapestry. Price \$45.00

Combination Sideboard

Made of golden oak polished stands, 72 inches high, has cupboard in centre containing three shelves and handsome leaded glass door, and one drawer at bottom of cupboard, also bevel plate mirror at each side has two small drawers and cupboard each side of centre cupboard, has two display shelves, upheld by nice standards, and has cast brass trimmings. Price ... \$85.00

Buffet

Made of solid quartered oak, very flaky, highly polished, has large shaped bevel plate mirror at back, has very attractive front containing two drawers, and one large cupboard with handsome leaded glass double doors. Price ... \$35.00

Morris Chairs

Parlor Suite

Consisting of sofa, small chair and arm chair, is made of mahogany, highly polished. Backs are very artistically carved, has spring seat and is upholstered in fancy green figured tapestry. Price \$50.00

ARM CHAIR, frame is made of solid oak, nicely carved front, has massive shaped feet, spring seat, upholstered in fancy silk tapestry. Price \$45.00

WILTON CARPETS, in beautiful soft colorings, handsome designs, at per yard sewn and laid \$3.00, \$2.60, \$2.50, \$2.40, \$2.25, \$1.75 and \$1.50

CREAM MADRAS MUSLINS, in the newest and most handsome designs, very fine quality, per yard, 35c, 40c and 50c

LIGHT BLUE MADRAS MUSLINS, 50 inches wide, in lovely effects, per yard 50c

COLORED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very striking and effective poppy designs, 50 in. wide, per yard, 50c and 75c

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, in very handsome effects, latest ideas and colorings, per yard sewn and laid \$1.50

CROSSLEY'S DIAMOND TAPESTRY CARPETS, renowned for long-wearing qualities, in new and up-to-date effects. Per yard, sewn and laid 75c

COLORED MADRAS MUSLINS, in very pretty blue floral effects, and other mixed shades, 69 in. wide, per yd. \$2.50

Mail Orders Receive Our Best Attention.

WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers. Victoria, B. C.



BIG MERGER OF ALASKAN LINERS

Northwestern and Alaska Steamship Companies Combine for Northern Business

Interests of the Alaska Steamship Company and those of the Northwestern Steamship Company have been merged, although representatives of the two companies decline to discuss the matter. In steamship circles it is understood generally that the merger will be closed this week, says the Seattle Times.

The outcome of this merger will mean a direct line from Seattle to Dawson to serve the Morgan and Guggenheim interests backed some of the biggest copper and gold mining projects in the world, the field of operations being in the British Yukon and the copper mines of Central Alaska.

Already the Guggenheims have control of the biggest properties in the Dawson country. These properties must be sold or disposed of. Selling on such a large scale means that thousands of tons of material must be sent into the Northern district. This requires the best service possible, vessels suitable to handle the heavy machinery and other improvements now available.

Guggenheims in Control

The Guggenheims are also reported to have obtained control of the White Pass & Yukon route, between Skagway and White Horse, and having river connections with Dawson.

The pressure is abnormally low over this western portion of the continent owing to the passage inland of low areas from the Pacific to the Okanagan and Athabasca districts. A cold wave has appeared in the interior, Dawson falling last night to 42 below zero. Six inches of snow fell today at Barkerville and showers have been general from Vancouver Island to California. In the north west a disturbance of mixed energy is central at Winnipeg and light to heavy falls of sleet and rain have occurred in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

VICTORIA DAILY WEATHER.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m. March 21.
SYNOPIA.

	Min.	Max.
Highest	45	
Lowest	36	22
Mean	40	
Rain	.04 inch	
Sunshine	12 hours	12 min.

TEMPERATURE.

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time)

Friday:

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh southwesterly and westerly winds, unsteady and raw, with sleet or rain.

Lower Mainland: Southerly winds, unsteady and raw, with sleet or rain.

February, 1907.

Highest temperature 53.1

Lowest temperature 25.5

Mean temperature 41.48

Total precipitation for the month, 3.94

Inch; average amount, 3.40 inches.

Bright sunshine, 75 hours, 30 minutes;

mean daily proportion, 0.26; (constant sun

shine being 1.)

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

Managers of Sound Companies Decide

To Make More Money

2 LOG HOUSES AND LOG OUTBUILDINGS—Stable, hen house, orchard, 50 trees, 50 acres fenced, 25 acres under cultivation, several hundred sheep now grazing there; small meadow front, good water supply, well; good neighborhood, splendid view of sea. This property is cheap at \$25.00 per acre the way property is in that district.

SNAP—House and furniture; party leaving. House and lot in first-class condition; 3 bedrooms, 7 rooms below; air furnace. Best furniture and nick-nacks. Everything goes, \$7,000.

VICTORIA & DISTRICT REALTY CO.

8 Metropolitan Block
Opp. Post Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Douglas and View streets in the city of Victoria, and formerly known as "The Vernon Hotel," but now known as "The Carlton," to Robert Percy Clark. Dated the 12th day of March, 1907.

F. G. VERNON.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sittings, by Joanna Elizabeth Roblin, Administratrix of the Estate of Stephen Henry Roblin, deceased, for the renewal of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, the "Bodega" saloon situate on the southeast corner of View and Douglas streets in the city of Victoria, granted to the said Stephen Henry Roblin, to Thomas Archibald McDonald and Charles McDowell of the said city of Victoria.

Dated the 14th day of March, 1907.

A. D. 1907.

J. E. ROBLIN,

Administratrix of the Estate of Stephen

Henry Roblin, deceased, intestate.

STOCKS BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON
Commission Broker

21 Broad Street COTTON

GRAIN

YUKON SERVICE

Goods To Be Billed Straight Through

To Dawson City

The Pacific Coast Steamship company will carry freight on through bills of lading to Dawson this season. This arrangement has been made by an agreement between the White Pass and Yukon route and the Pacific Coast Steamship company.

When the Alaska Steamship association broke up some months ago, steamship men realized there no doubt would be a fight for business on the Southeastern Alaska run. Later came the announcement of the contract between the Alaska Steamship company and the White Pass & Yukon, and now announcement is made that the Pacific Coast Steamship company will get its share of the business.

Freight from Victoria and Vancouver, going to the British Yukon, was to be handled exclusively by McKenzies Bros., but rumor now has it that the Canadian Pacific Steamship company, as well as the Alaska and Pacific Coast Steamship companies, will have freight to carry on through bills of lading.

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Victoria's Quality Store

BOILED HAM, per lb.	40c
PIGS' FEET, each	5c
LAMBS' TONGUE, each	5c
LIMBURGER CHEESE, per lb.	60c
ROQUEFORT CHEESE, per lb.	60c
ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE, per lb.	50c
CANADIAN STILTON CHEESE, per lb.	35c
CANADIAN MILD CHEESE, per lb.	25c
CANADIAN OLD CHEESE, per lb.	25c

FELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 94 49 Fort Street
Phone orders promptly attended to.

Sale of Lots In the Finest Subdivision Yet Put on the Market

Bounded by
Cook St., Dallas Road, Moss St.

Buy one or more Lots for your home while prices are low

British-American Trust Company, Ltd.

CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STS. TELEPHONE 319.

Our Syrup of Hypophosphites

IS A GOOD TONIC
AND PICK-ME-UP
\$1.00 per Bottle



CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist
98 Government St., near Yates St.
Phone 425

HAVE YOU SEEN IT? It Is In Town The "07 CADILLAC

The car that runs 1000 miles without a stop. If you are thinking of purchasing an auto, 'Phone 119. We will be pleased to arrange a demonstration.

VICTORIA GARAGE, 164 Yates Street

YES, WE PERMANENTLY CURE HEADACHES WITH GLASSES

Talk it over with our optician

W. B. SHAKESPEARE, Jeweler and Optician, 31 Gov't St., near Post Office

The Manager of

THE ROYAL BANK CANADA

WILL BE PLEASED TO MEET OR CORRESPOND WITH INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS OR CORPORATIONS DESIROUS OF CHANGING THEIR BANKING CONNECTIONS OR OF

OPENING NEW ACCOUNTS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

THOS. R. WHITLEY,
Manager, VICTORIA B. C.

Capital and Reserve, \$8,290,000.
Total Assets, \$44,500,000.

Keeps out Cold
Keeps in Heat
Resists Damp
Absorbs Moisture

EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

The best Sheathing for Houses
Stables, Barns, Churches, Silos
Equally good for inside decoration
or outside utility. Can be painted,
tinted, oiled, varnished or white-
washed. For Sale Everywhere

MANUFACTURED BY

THE E. B. EDDY CO.
HULL, CANADA.

Write for Sample and Price

MITCHELL BROS., Agents
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

Every place in Canada asks for Eddy's Matches

ANNUAL REPORTS, NOTICES OF
MEETINGS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, ETC., "MIMEOGRAPHED."
A. M. JONES
STENOGRAPHER
98½ GOVERNMENT STREET
PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes spell economy.

Social Dance Arranged

At the last meeting of the Daughters of St. George it was decided to hold a social dance Easter Monday at which refreshments will be served.

Woman's Auxiliary to Missions.
The monthly meeting of the Diocesan Board will be held at the rectory, St. Paul's, Esquimalt, this (Friday) afternoon at 2.30.

Special Lenten Address.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen will give the special Lenten address at St. Barnabas church this evening at 7.30. "The Story of the Cross" will be sung.

Meeting Postponed
The mass meeting called for this evening for the purpose of passing some protest against the proposal to take away from women the right of adult suffrage has been postponed till tomorrow evening. The reason for this action is that there are two important meetings of committees of the council booked for tonight. Mrs. Spofford, the provincial organizer for the W. C. T. U., who is one of the leaders in the protest on the part of the ladies, is at present in Vancouver. She will, however, be back before Tuesday, and will be present at the meeting. Numbers of well-known ladies and gentlemen will speak, and it is probable that His Worship Mayor Morley will occupy the chair.

Goes to Reformatory

Deputy Magistrate Murphy occupied the bench at the police court almost all day yesterday, a number of cases coming up before him. In the morning the case against one Jack Williams for assaulting a Chinaman was called, and the defendant failing to appear, a warrant was issued for his arrest. The four boys who have been held by the police for some time, on charge of having committed numerous thefts around the city, came up for sentence. Jack MacGregor, the oldest of the gang, and the one who ought in the opinion of the magistrate to have set a good example to his fellows, was sentenced to spend two years in the reformatory. The remaining three, on account of their youth and the fact that it was first offence, were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Promenade Concert

The first promenade concert to be given by the Fifth regiment band under the leadership of Bandmaster Rumsey will take place at the Drill hall tomorrow evening for which a very well selected programme has been arranged. Since taking hold of the band Mr. Rumsey has made considerable improvement in it and the patrons of the concert tomorrow will not be slow to notice this. As an extra attraction a basket ball match between the Fifth regiment and the Portland Tigers will be played and it is expected that it will assist in attracting a large attendance. The concert will commence at 8:15 o'clock and the first half of the basket ball match will be played at the intermission. The programme will be: Grand March, "Turenne," Max Fischer Overture, "Tancend," Rossini Valses, "Ma Vie," Lumby Musical Fantasy, "Woodland," Luders March, "Why Don't You Try," Van Alstyne God Save the King

Cause of the Blaze

Assistant Chief MacDowell of the headquarters fire station paid a visit to the High school early yesterday morning for the purpose of looking into the circumstances surrounding a small blaze that took place there on Thursday evening. The fire, which was put out without any trouble, but which might easily have proved serious, originated in one of the fume cupboards in the chemical laboratory. These fume cupboards are used for experiments with chemicals, and are provided with flues for carrying off the fumes. Under these flues a gas jet is kept burning for the purpose of creating a draft. On Thursday evening one of the jets set alight to the surrounding woodwork and had not the fire been immediately discovered by the janitor, it is probable that, as Assistant Chief MacDowell put it, "the city would now have to be borrowing money for a new High school." As it was, a bucket of water disposed of the fire. The assistant chief called the attention of Superintendent Paul to the dangerous condition of affairs, and immediate steps will be taken to have the danger removed by casing the woodwork in the fume cupboards with metal.

New Books That Are Good Books

Memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe; Jack London's "Before Adam"; Lawson's "Friday the 13th"; Oppenheim's "Malefactor"; "Polson Island," by Quiller Couch; "Awakening of Helen Richie," by De launay; "Madame de Treyness," by Edith Wharton; "Dust of Conflict," by Blindestoos; "The Far Horizon," by Lucas Malet; "The Second Generation," by David Graham Phillips; "Half a Rogue," by Harved MacGrath. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Selling Out.—Owing to continued illness I am retiring from drygoods business. My entire stock is on sale at wholesale prices to clear. Come early and get your choice. Robinson's, 86 Yates street.

Why not be young forever? Andal Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, makes old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermatol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tatters and eczema. Best pure French Cutl Castle Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream will whiten the darkest teeth; 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Cristion's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Camp stoves of all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Use telephone to Ladner.

CELEBRATED VIOLINIST COMES TO VICTORIA

Marie Hall to Play Under Auspi-
ces of Victoria Musical
Society

The Victoria Musical society have secured for their fourth concert miss Marie Hall, the celebrated English violinist. In England it is only necessary to announce that Miss Hall will play to secure a crowded house. So great is her charm that the people of England are presenting her, by public subscription, with a Guarnerius violin valued at two thousand guineas as a mark of their appreciation. Miss Hall is now making a tour of the British colonies. She will be here on April 25th, departing the following day for Australia. The Musical society has been singularly fortunate and successful in its engagements of artists and has given to Victoria a season of music that would do credit to many older and more populous centres. Coming with Emilio de Gogorza the noted harpist, then Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, and lastly with Hartmann, appropriately named the "Winter Violin" and his no less accomplished pianist. With Marie Hall, the society will have given a series of concerts which any musical organization might justly be proud of.

CONTRACTORS BUSY ON NEW RESIDENCES

Architects and Builders are Kept
on the Move These
Days

Although there is comparatively little in the way of new building going on in the business part of the city at the present time, things are by no means slack in the building trades in Victoria. In fact the builders and contractors find things rushing, and the trouble is not so much to get work as to get men to do it. In the outlying portions of the city, numerous residences are being erected, activity in this direction being now more pronounced in the city than has been the case for years.

In the James Bay district, many fine houses are being erected and this activity is only slightly greater than that now prevailing in Victoria West. At Fernwood and Spring Ridge too, many new houses are being built. So great is the demand that the contractors of the city are finding considerable difficulty in filling all their orders, while the architects are being kept busy from morning to night, drawing out the plans for new residences. And the present activity appears to mark only the beginning; the demand for new houses is increasing all the time, and it is expected that the activity when the warm weather has once really set in, will be unparalleled in the history of Victoria.

TRAMWAY EXTENSION

Manager Goward Denies All Knowledge of One Proposed Line

Albert T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd., writes us the following letter:

Dear Sir—In your issue of yesterday, under the heading "Mooted Extensions of Tramway System," you say, "It is stated on the best of authority that plans have been formulated by the B. C. Electric Railway company for the extension of the present Douglas street line beyond its present termination at Cloverdale and its ultimate connection with the Willows Beach line." As this may create a wrong impression, I shall be much obliged by your stating that as far as the knowledge of the local office is concerned, no such extension, at any rate at the present time, is under consideration, neither have any such plans been formulated.

ALBERT T. GOWARD.

The error into which the Colonist reporter fell was in attributing to the B. C. Electric company a project, which is being very strongly urged by private individuals having interests along the proposed line from Cloverdale to the Willows Beach. Mr. Goward makes no reference in his letter to the proposed Ross Bay extension, which it may therefore be assumed is contemplated.

SAWMILLS BUSY

New Westminster, B. C., March 20.—New Westminster sawmills are now experiencing the busiest time in many months, and there seems likelihood of an early change in the condition. Orders are piling up from the prairies, from local consumers and an unusual number from up-river points where many farmers have apparently been seized with a mania for house and barn building. A great number of new settlers have moved into the Fraser river valley during the last six months and continue to come in great numbers, and the demand for lumber for the up-river places is more likely to increase than diminish.

The millmen are badly hampered in carrying on their business by a lack of sufficient cars and also by a scarcity of logs, which notwithstanding the high prices paid, continue to arrive from the logging camps of the north in greatly insufficient quantities.

Bible Reading

A bible reading will be given in the schoolroom of the Church of Our Lord at 3:30 this afternoon by Mr. Frampton, who has recently come to this city from England. Mr. Frampton has been in the habit of attending the Keswick convention and may be expected to speak on the teaching given there.

Death of Miss Braden

Miss Isidore Isabel Braden died last evening at the residence of her parents, Goree road. She had been in poor health for some years and, although suffering considerably, bore all with marked fortitude. Her loss will be deeply deplored, not only by her relatives and friends and acquaintances. The late Miss Braden was 27 years of age and a native of Victoria. The funeral announcement will be made later.

FOR SALE

THE "EYRIE"
"Ideal" bungalow cottage, with magnificent view of Mount Baker and Olympian Range; highest part of town; about 7-8 acre of land; 7-room house. \$9,000. Phone A449.

SEALS

Incorporated Companies, Notary Publics and Lodge Seals can now be had from Sweeny & McConnell, The Fine Job Printers and Color Stamp Manufacturers of Langley street. Immediate delivery and a perfect seal guaranteed.

FOR SALE

HERALD STREET
Brick building, 8 rooms, all modern.
Full lot. Easy terms.

Price \$5000

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 Broad Street. P. O. Box 428.

Phone 1076.



SMALL FEET

Men who wear 3's, 4's or 5's, and have trouble to be fitted! We can fix you up. All Leathers. All Sizes.

\$4.50

PATERSON SHOE CO., THE FASHION SHOE STORE
70 GOVERNMENT ST.

Rings and Brooches

Our Rings and Brooches are noted for their beauty and moderate prices. We have Rings made up in the prettiest possible style, with Diamonds, Diamonds and Opals, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Emeralds, etc. They are very much admired, and in spite of the big rise in the cost of Diamonds, we have marked them at most reasonable figures.

The Brooches are the daintiest articles yet offered here. The designs are of rare beauty, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Opals, etc., being combined in a very artistic manner.

When next in town call and see these beautiful goods.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Phone 118.

Manitoba

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Assurance Company

SECURITY EXCEEDS \$20,000,000.00

L. U. CONYERS & CO.,
AGENTS

18 View Street, Victoria, B.C.

Crumb's Eng- lish Prints

We have to hand a shipment of these celebrated Prints, which are unequalled for wear and fast colors, at

15c per yard

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO



Hugo Ross Realty Co., Ltd.

62 Yates Street

Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver

LOTS

FOUL BAY, 4 large lots, 2 corners	\$1,600
WHITTIER AVENUE, 2 corner lots	\$750
BELCHER STREET, near Linden Avenue, 1 1/2 lots	\$3,000
HERALD STREET, above Douglas, 1 lot. Price	\$1,500
PRIOR STREET, 4 best lots on Smith's Hill. Price	\$2,400
DUNEDIN STREET, 2 corner lots. Price	\$1,500
ELIZABETH STREET, 5 lots, good location, each	\$550
TRANSIT ROAD, 2 acre lots, all cleared. Price	\$3,700
IMIRA STREET, one lot	\$160
DOUGLAS STREET, one car line, 2 lots. Price, each	\$500
SPEED AVENUE, near car line, 3 lots. Price, for all	\$850
COWAN AVENUE, 2 lots, each	\$450
OAK BAY AVENUE, near Junction, 1 lot. Price	\$1,000
SUMAS STREET, cor Elizabeth, 1 lot, 60x135. Price	\$625

WATCH OUR NEXT ADVERTISEMENT

EXTRAORDINARY CASE

OF HON. C. S. HYMAN

Committee of Commons Decides
He Is Still a Member of
the House

Ottawa, March 14.—The privileges and elections committee today declared Mr. Hyman's resignation invalid, and he is still a member of the House. When the committee met a letter was read from James Duffield, of London, explaining that he had not received the first summons to appear before the committee, as he was in Quebec. Mr. Duffield, who was present, was called. He said Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Beal had witnessed the resignation of Mr. Hyman on the strength of a telegram he had received from Mr. Hyman as follows:

Coronado, Cal., Feb. 2, 1907.
James Duffield, London, Ont.: "Please seal attached to my resignation as member for London, and have same properly witnessed."

(Signed) C. S. HYMAN.

Since that time the witness had received one telegram and a short note from Mr. Hyman. The note, which was of a personal nature, was destroyed. The telegram reads:

Coronado, Cal., March 1, 1907.

"Any statements or insinuations that my resignation either as member or Minister were prompted by any other motive than was contained in my letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier are absolutely untrue."

(Signed) C. S. HYMAN.

Newspaper Clippings Worried Him

Asked as to what had prompted Mr. Hyman to send the telegram of March 1, Mr. Duffield said he had sent Mrs. Hyman a number of clippings from Toronto newspapers several days before. Mr. Duffield said he saw Mr. Hyman a week before he left London. The minister did not speak to him at that time of resigning, and he was surprised to hear that he had done so. Mr. Duffield then told about accompanying Mrs. Hyman to St. Louis and proceeding with Mr. Hyman to New Orleans, where he was with Mr. Hyman from a Friday to a Saturday. Mr. Hyman at the time appeared to be a nervous wreck.

To Mr. Boyce the witness said he had not been with Mr. Hyman in New York and had addressed no letters to him direct, but to Mrs. Hyman. This closed Mr. Duffield's evidence.

D. H. Bowen, manager of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph company, was called to identify the telegrams of Feb. 2, sent to Mr. Duffield by Mr. Hyman.

H. A. B. Aylesworth then proposed to read the letters he had received from Mrs. Hyman, and this led to a lively scene. The opposition members contended they could have no bearing on the validity of the resignation in a legal sense, and it would be a matter of bad taste to make them public.

Mr. Bristol moved that the proceedings be closed, and Mr. German moved in amendment that the letters be read. There were several lively altercations, particularly between Mr. Bennett of East Simcoe and Mr. McLean of Lunenburg.

Hance Logan, chairman of the committee, remarked that Mr. Barker's motion had called for the production

Girlhood and Scott's Emulsion are linked together.

The girl who takes Scott's Emulsion has plenty of rich, red blood; she is plump, active and energetic.

The reason is that at a period when a girl's digestion is weak, Scott's Emulsion provides her with powerful nourishment in easily digested form.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

ALL DRUGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

SEVERE SNOW SLIDES AT TELEGRAPH CREEK

A. E. Belfry Sends Letter Saying Considerable Damage Was Done

A. E. ("Cap") Belfry, writing from Telegraph Creek to a friend in this city, states that on Feb. 9 the settlement was almost wiped out of existence by snow slides, eight occurring within half an hour. The slides did considerable damage, in which the warehouse belonging to Jack Hyland suffered. The first slide struck a cabin and carried the roof into the middle of the street and smashed it generally, but luckily a girl, who was inside at the time, escaped without injury. The next played havoc with the Hudson's Bay company kitchen, but did no damage, with the exception of frightening the Chinese cooks.

Simpson's house was in the path of the third, and was completely demolished, burying Mrs. Simpson in the snow. Happily Mr. Simpson was on hand and dug the unfortunate woman out without any injury.

The fourth and worst of the lot struck Hyland's warehouse, breaking in the side and burying all the goods. After considerable work the goods were recovered and practically nothing was damaged with the exception of the warehouse.

The slides continued throughout the night, and every person in town remained awake till morning. Mr. Belfry also states that the weather during the winter was very cold, the month of January averaging 25 below zero; and on one occasion the thermometer went as low as 44 below.

Business during the winter was very dull, but it is expected that there will be lively times during the summer, as many prospectors are going into that section of the country.

Mr. Belfry intends to remain in the North for at least three years, and will leave about June 15 for the interior, parts of which white men have not yet trod.

Jack Hyland intends coming out early this spring, and will return by the first boat up the river.

AIM TO CURB EXPORT OF POWER AND GAS

Ottawa Opposition Gives Government Some Hints—Limit of Fifty Per Cent

Ottawa, March 13.—A question of great importance to the people of Canada was discussed in the House for the greater portion of the afternoon. Primarily, it affects the Province of Ontario, but it also its application to the Eastern and Western provinces. The Government regulates the exportation of electric power and certain liquids, and has attracted widespread attention. The underlying principle of the measure is to license power companies, the license specifying the quantity of power or fluid which may be exported. Canadian companies will shortly be in a position to produce 400,000 horse-power daily at Niagara and the question which was raised by Mr. Lancaster was whether these companies shall be permitted to make contracts with manufacturing concerns in the United States for such export. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce wish to obtain some of this power, and they will find themselves shut out. As a maximum exportation Mr. Lancaster would limit it to 50 per cent, and he embodied this view in an amendment. Mr. Aylesworth, however, in his limitation, declared that Canada would not be compelled to utilize for many years to come more than one-fifth of the product of the three Canadian companies at Niagara. He therefore suggested that 75 per cent of the Niagara power might safely be allowed to be exported for the present. It is at this point of the discussion that the discussion of Canadian interests that the discussion arose. A valuable contribution to the debate was given by Mr. Cockshutt, who pointed out that the Niagara power companies were restricted in their output by the fact that they would not be able to sell all the power they produced. Instead of allowing their power to go to waste, build transmission lines all through the western peninsula of Ontario, which was just the very thing desired, the manufacturing towns, like Bradford, Paris, Galt, Kitchener, etc., others, were anxious to utilize electric power.

Mr. Cockshutt's argument was strongly endorsed by Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster. The opposition leader did not like the clauses in the bill which conferred so much authority on the Government. He threw out a suggestion of great importance to the Government to change the constitution of the Railway Commission and constitute it into a public utility commission to deal with all subjects of an expert or technical character, of which Ministers could not be expected to have adequate knowledge.

Although Mr. Aylesworth would not accept Mr. Lancaster's amendment, yet, doubtless, the discussion will be of a beneficial character in that it will warn the Government of the necessity of protecting Canadian interests.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

FUND FOR RAILWAY TO HUDSON BAY

Suggestion to Realize on Lapsed Land Grant—Would Yield \$25,000,000

Ottawa, March 13.—Senator Lougheed continued the debate in the Senate today on Senator Ferguson's motion for Hudson Bay powers. He said Sir Wilfrid Laurier had practically committed the government to the development of the Hudson Bay route. The government should give free running rights to any railroad which desired to haul freight over it. Docks, wharves and all port equipment should be built at Churchill by the Dominion and administered by a commission which would not only represent the federal government, but the Western provincial governments.

The lapsed land grant originally given to aid the building of a railroad to Hudson Bay, estimated at 5,000,000 acres, should be turned over to a commission, which could realize not less than \$5 an acre for them, thus providing a fund of \$25,000,000. Senator Lougheed said \$8,000,000 would build the road to Churchill, equipment with rolling stock not being necessary. Another \$8,000,000, or a third of the fund, should suffice to equip Churchill. This would leave about \$8,000,000 in the hands of the commissioners, which could be well used to bonus commerce by this route. The \$8,000,000 should produce \$300,000 a year. This would enable a bonus of a cent or a cent and a half a bushel to be paid for all grain carried out of Churchill. He congratulated the government upon having decided to develop the route.

Senator Douglas called attention to the railroad congestion and the grain blockade in the West. The debate was adjourned by Senator Sullivan.

RAGED AT THE MEMBERS

How a California Chaplain Expressed His Views on the Legislature

A Sacramento despatch says: "We regret, O Lord, that so many members have come here solely to draw pay, to draw corks and draw poker." In these words Schlyvera, the Evangelist, concluded an unexpected roast of the assembly this morning delivered under the guise of a prayer to the Almighty. The assembly gasped. Its collective face, decently composed to hear the pious invocation that precedes each session, was twisted into an expression of amazement and embarrassment. It was like being caught with the goods. But no point of order can be sprung on the chaplain, so they had to take their roasting in silence. Rev. P. H. Willis is too considerate of the gurus of grace to bombard it with any unpleasant allusions to the ungodly shortcomings of the assemblymen, but Schlyvera, to whom Willis yielded his place today, had no scruples. He stood out to give the heaven the straight dope on the lower house, and recording angel has probably been busy ever since.

Schlyvera expressed regret to the Almighty that his creatures had seen fit to defeat the prizefight, the racing and the Sabbath observance bills. But he intimated to powers above that the assemblymen represented popular feeling in these matters. And then the straight roast wound up alliteratively with the reference to drawing corks and poker.

The assemblymen are waiting to see whether Willis tomorrow will apologetize to the Almighty for his clerical brother's outspoken language.

TRANSAFRIC AFFAIRS

Legislature Bent Upon Exclusion of Asiatics

Pretoria Transvaal, March 21.—The first parliament of the Transvaal colony met here this morning in the hall in which the late President Kruger presided for so many years over sittings of the Upper Volksraad of the South African republic.

In a speech at the opening of the legislature the Earl of Selborne, high commissioner for South Africa, said: "My ministers have resolved that the employment of Chinese in the mines must cease at the earliest possible moment. As to the Chinese already employed there, my ministers will not take any steps to prevent their repatriation at the end of their talents unless they are convinced that such repatriation will have to take place before an effective substitute, either in the form of unskilled labor or improved mechanical appliances, has been found."

The disposition of the new government of the Transvaal to exclude all Asiatics from work in the mines is shown by the fact that the Asiatic ordinance recently disallowed by the Earl of Elgin, secretary of state for the colonies, after it had passed the late legislature, is again published in

Class 5—Dairy breeds (registered). Section 1, bull, 2 years and over, W. R. Austin 1 and 2; section 2, bull, under 2 years, A. C. Wells & Sons 1 and 2; section 3, females, over 2 years, James Thompson 1, A. C. Wells & Son 2, A. C. Wells & Son 3.

Class 6—Hackney and Coach.

Section 1, stallion, under 4 years, Vancouver Coach & Draft Horse Co. Cattle

Class 7—(Registered). Any beef breed for sale or slaughter. Section 1, bull, 2 1/2 years and over, H. M. Vasey 1 and 2; section 2, stallion, 4 years and over, George Marshall 1, John Murray 2; section 3, stallion, under 4 years, J. H. Wilkinson 1, J. H. Watson 2.

Class 8—Hackney and Coach.

Section 1, stallion, under 4 years, Vancouver Coach & Draft Horse Co.

Sheep

Class 9—Any registered breed. Section 1, ram, 1 year and over, George H. Hardwin 1; section 2, ram, under 1 year, G. H. Hardwin 1; section 3, ewe, 1 year and over, J. H. Wilkinson 1.

Class 10—Grades and crosses for slaughter; product of pure breed sires.

Section 1, fat ewe or wether, over 1 year, James Thompson 1 and 2.

Class 11—Grades and crosses for slaughter; product of pure breed sires.

Section 1, fat ewe or wether, over 1 year, James Thompson 1 and 2.

Class 12—Dressed carcasses, judged today.

Swine

Class 13—Any registered breed. Section 1, ram, 1 year and over, George H. Hardwin 1; section 2, ram, under 1 year, G. H. Hardwin 1; section 3, ewe, 1 year and over, J. H. Wilkinson 1.

Class 14—Grades and crosses for slaughter. Section 1, barrow or sow, 6 months and under 1 year, James Thompson 1, H. Webb 2, H. Webb 3, James Thompson 4; section 2, barrow or sow, under 6 months, A. Brown 1 and 2.

Class 15—Dressed carcasses; will be judged today.

Class 16—Two cows and two; no competition.

Tomorrow will be devoted to the auction of the various animals for sale under the management of T. J. Trapp, auctioneer.

The following is a list of the special prizes and the winners:

Lee's Furniture Emporium, New Westminster, donated as a special prize one Morris chair, value \$12, for the best standard or thoroughbred stallion at the show. Won by George Marshall, Chilliwack.

C. A. Welsh, grocer, New Westminster, gave a \$10 prize for the best heavy draft stallion over three years of age. Won by Vancouver Draft & Coach Horse Co.

E. G. Prior & Co., dealers in farm implements, hardware, etc., donated goods to the value of \$10 for the best heavy draft stallion over three years of age. Won by Shannon Bros., Vancouver.

Brackman & Ker, New Westminster, gave a \$10 prize for the best bull, over two years of age. Won by Pemberton Stock Farm.

George Adams, grocer, New Westminster, gave a \$10 prize for the best pig at the show. Won by James Thompson.

Price \$1.00 per bottle or \$6 bottles for \$6.00.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
for all cases of bad blood.

Mr. Ernest B. Tipper, Round Hill, N.S., says: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for bulls. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly."

Price \$1.00 per bottle or \$6 bottles for \$6.00.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

ALL DRUGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

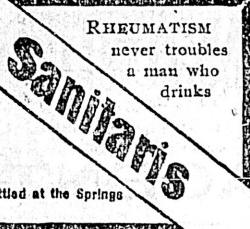
It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

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RHEUMATISM
never troubles
a man who
drinks

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.
Agents for Vancouver Island & Yukon

MORE SANATORIA ARE NECESSARY

**Dr. Sheard of Toronto Addressed
Anti-Tuberculosis Association**

The Ottawa Free Press in its issue of March 14th says: The feature of last evening's programme of the convention of the Canadian Association for the prevention of tuberculosis was a lecture by Dr. Charles Sheard, chairman of the Ontario Board of Health, on "Home Treatment of Consumptives." It was a most practical and deeply interesting and instructive discourse and was heard with much attention. The audience was only a fair sized one. In moving the vote of thanks Sir James Grant paid a tribute to Mayor Scott for his endeavors to obtain a pure food and milk supply.

Dr. Sheard advocated the establishment of well conducted tuberculosis wards in connection with general hospitals, pointing out that in many cases those afflicted with the disease would be much more willing to seek proper treatment if the means were at hand than if they had to travel 100 or 150 miles to obtain it. As regards the necessary institutions he thought the federal and provincial governments were the parties that should take hold of them. Municipalities had not proved successfully in managing such things. A larger amount should be set aside each year and institutions for the prevention of consumption should get their share.

Home Treatment.

He touched upon the necessity of teaching people how to conduct cases at home and recommended legislation which, when it has found a patient who would not observe sanitary law, would compel him to do so and prevent his being a menace to the health of the community. The speaker dwelt upon the absolute indifference shown by many people to sanitary precautions and cited instances in proof of his statements. He advised mission nursing and careful disinfection in all places where there were tuberculosis patients. In Toronto, he said, disinfection was always made after the death of such persons. He condemned severely the spitting habit and explained the very excellent system by which offenders are sought to be cured in Toronto. Suitable cards stating that spitting is against the law are distributed to the constables who when they see a person expectorating on the sidewalk or in a public place hand him one of them. If he still continues to offend his name and address are taken and he is summoned to appear in court.

Should Report Cases.

The speaker favored compulsory notification of the authorities as in the case of other contagious diseases and said that there was a bill to provide for it, before the provincial legislature though he intimated there was not as much activity shown in getting it through as there might be. He told the audience that in the consumptive ward in Toronto there were only three nurses who got \$400 a year and that yet much good work had been done.

Four points he particularly called to the attention of his hearers. They were first that the disease, notwithstanding its extent, was not a tremendous menace in its contagiousness; provided proper precautions were taken; second, that the whole treatment of the disease resolved itself into home supervision which must be practical and co-operate with the authorities; third, that the dissemination of knowledge in regard to the disease such as was being done by the association was of inestimable benefit; and fourth, that the dangerous and very common habit of spitting should be arrested as far as possible.

Senator W. C. Edwards, the president of the association, who occupied the chair, congratulated Dr. Sheard on his address, and said that there were some points brought out that he would like all the aldermen to have heard.

Sir James Grant, in moving the vote of thanks to the lecturer, paid a tribute also to the excellence of the work being done by the president, Hon. W. E. Edwards, the secretary, Rev. Dr. Moore, and other officers of the association, and said that Premier Whitney could not do anything better with his announced surplus of \$500,000 than by giving it towards the conducting of the campaign against consumption. Touching upon the transmission of tubercle bacilli to children by the drinking of impure milk, Sir James said:

Praised the Mayor.

"I am glad to see that in the city of Ottawa our worthy mayor, Mr. D'Arcy Scott, is grappling with the question



Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

-25c. -6 bottles \$1.25.

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited
Montreal.



PANAMA CANAL.

Agent of War Department Enlists
4,500 Men from Spain and Italy.

Paris, March 20.—Leroy Parks, general agent of the war department, has been in Europe for some months soliciting foreign labor for work upon the Panama Canal, and although he has encountered much opposition, he has succeeded since October in shipping, 4,500 men, nearly all Spaniards or Italians, and they are now going forward at the rate of about 500 a month.

They are given transportation re-payment to be cut off their earnings at the rate of \$4 a month and are guaranteed pay at the rate of 20 cents an hour with everything in the shape of lodgings, medical attendance, etc., upon the Isthmus found, except the meals, which are paid for at the rate of 20 cents a meal, or 60 cents a day. Notwithstanding the inducements offered, both Spanish and Italian governments were opposed to allowing their subjects to go to Panama. The objections of the Spanish government were in a measure overcome, but the Italian government has remained steadily hostile and formal notices, warning Italian laborers not to go to the Isthmus were placarded throughout the country. Nevertheless, many Italians, attracted by the offer of work, crossed the frontier and left from French ports.

Should the supply needed for the canal be cut off in Spain and Italy, it is likely that Parko will make an effort to secure men from Russia, especially from the Baltic provinces, where the native Letts and Esthonians are especially good workmen and on account of political conditions might be disposed to leave their native land.

A VOICE FROM THE STOMACH

A Bloodless Fight Between a Tablet and a Habit—The Tablet Wins

At the age of 22, Clarence had good digestion. He had gastric juice that could dissolve doughnuts and turn apple skins into good blood corpuscles.

At the age of 24 he began to be profuse about the waist and lean backwards. He also began to cultivate several chins. In his new-found pride he began to think it his duty to gorge himself on everything, the good and the bad, for appetite feeds on appetite—and every good thing is abused.

His pictures showed that he took on weight after he put his collar on.

At the age of 26 Clarence married and went to boarding. On top of all this, he attended oysters suppers and wine dinners, which reduced the size of his collar from 16 1/2 to 15. With still abiding faith in the strength of his stomach he gulped his meals, and chewed them afterwards.

At the age of 28 Clarence began to hear an inward voice—a warning from the stomach. After each meal, he would feel bloated—and belching became a habit.

He began to be a light eater—and a heavy thinker. He tried to think out a cure, for now he would sit down at his meals absolutely disgusted at the thought of sight of anything to eat.

He would sit down at his meals without the trace of an appetite, just because it was time to eat.

He would often feel a gnawing, unsatisfied "still-hungry" feeling in his stomach, even after he was through eating, whether his meal was well cooked or not.

And he suffered a good many other things with his stomach that he could not explain, but that made him grouchy, miserable, out-of-sorts and generally sour on everybody and everything.

Finally he read an account, something like this, about the truly wonderful results obtained from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach trouble, dyspepsia, and so on. He bought a 50c box at the drugstore, and took the whole box. When he started, he had little faith—and less appetite. When he finished he had absolute faith—and more appetite, and more good cheer. Things began to taste different and better to him.

Now he has no more dyspepsia, no more indigestion, no more loss of appetite, brash, irritation, burning sensation, heartburn, nausea, eructations, bad memory, or less of vim and vigor.

Remember, one ingredient of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest for you 3,000 grains of food, just as it did for Clarence.

This relieves your stomach of the work of digesting until your stomach can get strong and healthy again. Your stomach has been overworked and abused. It's fagged out. It needs a rest.

Let Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do the work of your stomach. You will be surprised how fine you'll feel after eating, and how lusciously good everything will taste to you.

Heed the call of the stomach now! There's a word of good cheer in one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets—at any drugstore, 50c.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 84 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Cold Snap—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

ROUMANIAN DISORDERS

Government Has Plenty of Troops to Suppress Trouble

Bucharest, Romania, March 21.—All the army recruits have been called out to join the colors, with the result that the government has at its disposal plenty of troops to enable it speedily to suppress the troubles. Large numbers of Jews from Jassia, Vasilia, Botoschani and other towns which have been terrorized by the acts of the peasantry have arrived here seeking refuge and assistance. They assert that the Russian portion of the population largely participated with the peasants in the plundering at Botoschani. According to the latest advices received here from that town, quiet has been restored there.

It is safe to say that the majority of bald men of today would gladly revive the old, dignified custom if they could. But they can do the next best thing to it; that is, hold on to what hair they have.

In cases where the hair root or hair bulb has not been completely destroyed by parasites that infest it, Newbro's Herpelde will do wonders in the growth of new hair. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. That is the successful mission of Herpelde. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpelde Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.



PANAMA CANAL.

SALE RATES
IS THE BEST.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

A PROPOSAL TO UNITE CHURCHES

**Rev. Dr. Symonds of Montreal
Made Strong Plea for Com-
bined Forces**

"Do you really wish to see our present system of church divisions reproduced in Japan, or China, or India? Do you want to see a dozen different denominations in each of these countries?"

Such was the query of Rev. Dr. Symonds at Christ Church cathedral last evening, in the course of his sermon on "Some Advantages of the Unity of the Church," from the text Phillips, 1, 26, says the Montreal Gazette.

"I believe," he said, "that the reason why so few really large donations or bequests are made to the churches today, as compared with those for universities, hospitals and libraries, is to be found in the fact of our divisions, and not that men are any less interested in religion."

"The time is ripe for unity," he continued. "The opportunity now presented may very quickly pass, never to return. With our Northwest rapidly filling with a varied population, it is of the highest importance that the unifying power of religion should be brought to bear upon that vast territory. If this union could be accomplished, such a church as the world had not yet seen might come into existence there, to be a source of unspeakable blessing to Canada and an object lesson to the world."

The preacher remarked upon the financial saying that would result from a combination of ecclesiastical forces, pointing out in contrast the evils of the present system. "In some places," he said, "where but little money is required large sums are sent, while where large sums are required, but little money is forthcoming. I was told of a very small village in this province where three-quarters of the small population are Roman Catholics, with about \$1,200 a year going to support three or four Protestant churches, each with a pitiful handful of people. If these three little communities would unite, they would probably be self-supporting."

"On the other hand," he continued, "we are constantly hearing that our bishops in the Northwest say they could place twenty or thirty more men in this or that diocese, if only the men and the money were forthcoming. Why should not three out of the four men of the village I have mentioned go into the Northwest, and the \$1,200 that is now producing but poor returns—do not like to say wasted—be made the means of a rich harvest in the Northwest."

In reference to the comparative lack of present munificence to the church, he said, "Men, however rich, who have made their money by hard thinking and skillful management, do not want to give it where, in their judgment, it will not be put to the best possible use."

The relation of unity to the foreign missionary campaign was thus described: "Unity would mean a simplification of the essentials of religion, with the great truths of the gospel brought into prominence. We should not teach the heathen, or what is worse, the educated adherents of other faiths, in such a way that they would suppose that the really great points were to be Anglican, rather than Presbyterian, or Presbyterian rather than Baptist, or to hold other varied tenets of divided opinion; but we should say to them: 'The kingdom of heaven is righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.'

The preacher showed by an imaginary dialogue between an educated heathen and an Anglican missionary the probable failure of the heathen mind to reconcile church divisions with the brotherhood breathed by the spirit of Christianity. The heathen in the dialogue cannot understand why different forms of church government or worship should sunder professing Christians.

"The enthusiasm for foreign missions in our day," said Rev. Dr. Symonds, "is very striking, but it is not a twentieth part of what it would be if there were a united church. For the missions of such a church, men would give, not in tens or hundreds, but in millions. Christianity would become the all-conquering power in the world."

The remainder of the sermon was devoted to a consideration of the great spiritual advantage to be derived from such unity, wherein the church would be a mirror of the mind of Christ.

IN THE GOOD OLD-FASHIONED DAYS

Powdered Wigs Formed an Important Adjunct to a Gentleman's Apparel

Cemetery Extension

Addition To Ross Bay Burying Grounds for Catholics

At the city hall yesterday, Ald. Weston posted notice to the effect that at the coming meeting of the council he will introduce a bylaw for the final

settlement of the Roman Catholic cemetery question.

Once the matter has been settled it will mean the addition of a block of land three acres in extent to the Ross Bay cemetery, and will do away with any danger of overcrowding at the burial ground for years to come.

According to the proposed arrangement the city will receive the absolute title for the three acres from the authorities of the Roman Catholic church in this province, together with the sum of \$1,000, and in return for this they will undertake to keep the lot in proper shape.

In cases where the hair root or hair bulb has not been completely destroyed by parasites that infest it, Newbro's Herpelde will do wonders in the growth of new hair.

The remainder of the sermon was devoted to a consideration of the great spiritual advantage to be derived from such unity, wherein the church would be a mirror of the mind of Christ.

It is safe to say that the majority of bald men of today would gladly revive the old, dignified custom if they could. But they can do the next best thing to it; that is, hold on to what hair they have.

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FURNITURE SALE! FURNITURE SALE!

A grand opportunity to Winnipeggers and others. BLYGH, the James Bay Furniture Man, has decided to hold

New Spring and Summer Suits, Top Coats and Trousers at Semi-Ready Wardrobe

Tailored to Fit All Physique Types, and Guaranteed to Retain Shape. 3,000 Garments to Select From.

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,

SOLE AGENTS



EIGHT HOUR DAY
FOR SMELTERMEN

(Continued from Page Two.)

of assessment provided by the subsections introduced by the Finance Minister. He thought it was manifestly unfair that the "small man" should be forced to pay at such a rate of taxation. The principle was wrong and he hoped his amendment would be supported.

Minister's Reply

The Finance Minister, answering, said that it had not been considered unfair in placing a minimum tax upon other properties or industries. Upon canneries this would amount to \$54. He did not consider that that was too much to assess an industry of the kind.

Deemed It "Unfair"

Mr. Macdonald thought that the use of the word "fair" by the Minister of Finance was ridiculous. He thought it might be termed "expedient," but not "fair." He claimed that the act of taxing a plant of less than \$10,000 in value the same as that of the assessment was unfair. He claimed that the principle was wrong, as was that of taxing the banks doing business in the province upon a minimum basis. It was taxation upon a false system. In closing, he remarked that it was simply following along the lines laid down by the government. It was allowing the larger concerns to escape at the expense of the smaller. In concluding he inferred that the taxation upon banks had been brought in at the instigation of the managers of the larger banks.

Denied Statement

The Minister of Finance denied the allegation most emphatically. The legislation referred to had not been introduced by any such suggestion.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite delivered an address in favor of the proposed amendment.

The Government's Policy

The Premier then made a few remarks upon the question of taxation generally. He explained that the net result of the reductions proposed by the amendments to the Assessment Act of 1903 would mean a decrease in the revenue of \$125,000. When the revenue derived from these two sources—namely, real and personal property—were taken into consideration, he thought it must be acknowledged that the reduction was material. In regard to the canneries, he thought that a minimum tax of \$54, such as was proposed, could not reasonably be found fault with. He had some knowledge of the cannery industry and he could not conceive of an establishment—a plant which could properly be termed a cannery—being constructed and equipped for less than the minimum sum upon which it was proposed to assess. There were, he was given to understand, some which went under that sum in their valuation; but it would be found, he said, that in some instances these concerns were controlled by large concerns.

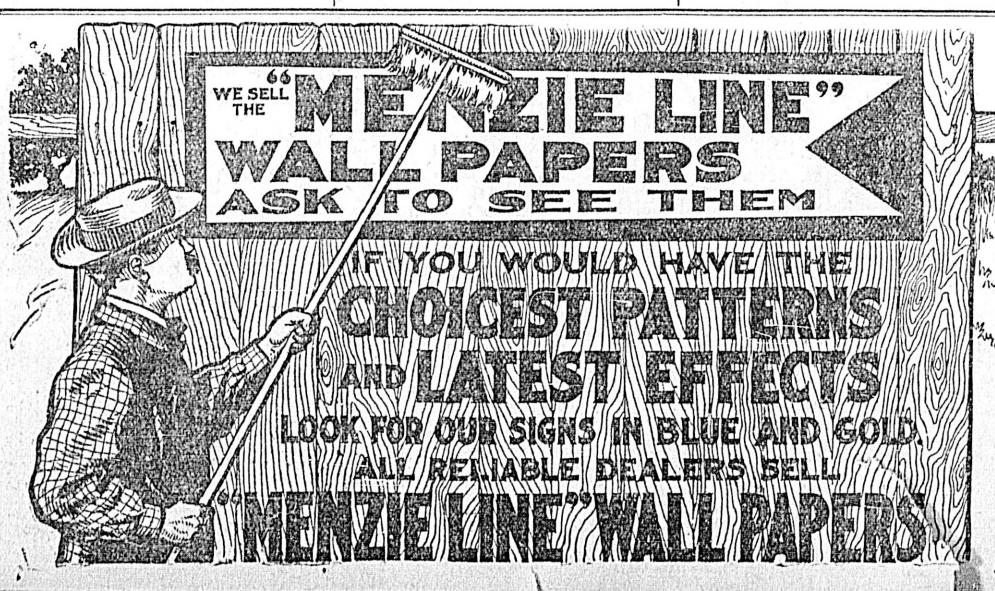
Farmers Prosperous

In respect to the farmers, he was glad to say that the majority were enjoying prosperity; that owing to the good government which the country had enjoyed during the past three years, those engaged in agricultural pursuits were in good financial standing. He had noticed this gratifying state of affairs in Dewdney, the riding which he had had the pleasure of representing.

Mr. Haworthnthaite—"And which you have deserted?"

"No," replied the Premier, emphatically. He stated that he had not deserted his friends of that district; in fact he was better friends, if that were possible, than ever before.

He had yet to find the farmer who complained of the taxation. While visiting Alberni he had noted the same condition. He had come in contact with some who desired improvement—more roads and better facilities of that kind—but the protests to which he referred had not been forthcoming. The farmer apparently appreciated the necessity of taxation in order to carry on satisfactorily the administration. Moreover, he wished to say that the policy of the present government had always been such as to encourage the agricultural industry, that it had made



SPORTS

THE TURF

Grand National Sweepstakes

The drawing for this famous sweepstakes took place last evening in the presence of a great number of those interested. The draw, which was conducted under the supervision of the local Press, resulted as follows:

Aerostal	2082
Apollinos	1261
Ascerte's Silver	1230
Aunt May	2080
Barbarossa II	168
Boncharl Ogue	770
Buckaway II	1802
Centre Board	1001
Chit Chat	1487
Count Rufus	1344
Crafnacaunn	192
Denmark	2277
Dremer	1720
Eremont	1631
Evan	1208
Extravagance	1036
Flatmost	1127
Fomina, The	335
Gladiator	1610
Genecy	1645
Grasper, The	1145
Hackwatch	1354
Hanley, Reddy	1341
Hendales II	1006
Historical Year	1393
Hoop Head	1769
John M. P.	1747
Kilts	453
Layton, Malta	205
Lawline	1062
Leamington	551
Logan Rock	2010
Matthew	1213
Millman	1556
Milltown	200
Napper Tandy	344
Onlands	456
Officer	1461
Petlander	1462
Prophet, III	1433
Ranunculus	254
Rasenclay	339
Rathvale	1136
Red Lad	2103
Reedifice	2295
Roman Law	1547
Selsdon Prince	1133
St. Corline	579
Timothy Titus	1398
Vanderhoek	152
Wickham	2147
Wolfs Folly	490
York II	404

BASKETBALL

Fifth Regiment vs. Portland

The teams selected to represent the Fifth Regiment in their match against the Portland Tigers in connection with the band concert took place yesterday evening. If local players play as they have done in practice the Tigers will get their whiskers clipped. The players held their final practice last evening, and the team that was selected is as follows: Guards, V. Gray and Dakers; centre, C. Fairall; wings, W. Fairall and F. Jones. The match will start about 9:15 and a hot game is anticipated.

Notices of Motion

On Monday next, the Hon. Mr. Young to ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to aid the University of British Columbia by a Grant of Provincial Lands."

By Mr. Gardiner, on Monday next, questioned the Hon. Mr. Young.

1. What steps if any have been taken by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company to survey the 10,000 acres of land at Kootenay Island granted them for the Pacific terminus? And a selection of one-quarter acre to be reconverted to the country before made such survey?

3. Has the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company prevented British subjects or others from landing on this area, which was granted them as a townsite and for public purposes?

The Hon. Mr. Fulton to move, in committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20, entitled "An Act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act," the following amendment:

To amend section 2 by inserting in line 12 after the word "certificate," the following words: "and shall have the effect of legalizing all acts and proceedings of the society done and taken during the period when the society had no certificate or received notice which was obtained by reason of the society not having obtained such certificate of renewed registry."

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Became an Orangeman

Saturday Night.

Sir John A. Macdonald may well be classed as one of the most precocious of British men. He had not quite reached his majority when he "brought out his shilling" in Kingston, as a full-fledged barrister and attorney. He was an alderman at 26, a member of Parliament at 29, a cabinet minister at 33 and premier at 42. Macdonald's entrance into politics followed a period of pressing municipal politics in Toronto. The young lawyer met John Shaw—an ante type of our ex-controllor—and asked him the best way to become popular. The reply he received was: "Join our Lodge and run for alderman." Within two months John A. was an Orangeman and alderman.

CRICKET

Vancouver Club Organizes

The Vancouver Cricket club has organized for the season and will open its doors to the public on Feb. 25th.

The big open tournament for the championship of the Pacific Coast will be pulled off in Vancouver this summer.

Announcement regarding this was made at the annual meeting of the Vancouver cricket club held last night in the Assembly hall at the Vancouver Athletic club.

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LACROSSE

Harvard to Visit England

Harvard is planning a strenuous lacrosse season for the spring. A meeting will be held, at which candidates to expect to try for the team will be asked to register. Captain Wendell of the lacrosse team, Coach Penhollow and J. M. Groves, '05, will speak. The latter will outline plans for a

situation in Roper District, Vancouver Island

No. 1. Commencing at post planted on shore of Quatsino Sound, plant 100 feet from post at northeast corner of L. 106, thence west for 140 chains, south 60 chains, east 140 chains, thence north along shore of L. 106, thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 2. Beginning at a post planted near J. Hirch's No. 6 location post; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 3. Beginning at a post planted near J. Hirch's No. 6 location post; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 4. Beginning at a post planted near J. Hirch's No. 6 location post; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 5. Beginning at a post planted near J. Hirch's No. 6 location post; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 6. Beginning at a post planted near the head of Clamichucks Harbor; thence north 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence 80 chains east; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 7. Beginning at a post planted near beach, north-west corner of location No. 189, thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 8. Beginning at a post planted near north-east corner of location No. 7; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains east; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 9. Beginning at a post planted near beach, about 60 chains north from Shingle point, Narrow Gut Creek; thence 100 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 100 chains west; thence 100 chains east; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 10. Beginning at a post planted near beach, east from One Tree Island; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains east; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 11. Beginning at a post planted near the south-east corner of Claim No. 10; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains south; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 12. Beginning at a post planted near beach, near southern boundary of location No. 11; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 13. Beginning at a post planted on beach near the south-east corner of location No. 12; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains south; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 14. Beginning at a post planted at the N. W. corner of J. McMan's claim No. 20, Moresby Island; thence south 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains east; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 15. Beginning at a post planted at the south-west corner of Claim No. 67; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains east; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 16. Beginning at a post planted at head of unmapped bay, southern boundary of location No. 10; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains south; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 17. Beginning at a post planted near beach, south of the first branch of the N. W. corner Post; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 18. Beginning at a post planted on the west side of the river at the mouth of the river; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains south; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 19. Beginning at a post planted at the south-west corner of Claim No. 67; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains east; thence following beach to point of commencement, containing 610 acres, more or less.

No. 20. Beginning at a post planted on the west side of the second branch of the N. W. corner Post; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT WOULD WORK HARSHSHIP

Residents of More Thinly Peopled Districts Afraid of its Operation

That the strict enforcement of the local improvement system for all street work is hardly likely to give satisfaction in all parts of the city is proved by certain murmurs which have emanated from the people of Spring Ridge, Victoria West, and the more thinly populated parts of the city. If no streets are to be improved and no sidewalks constructed save on the local improvement system, as was decided by the council at the beginning of its term of office, the people of these districts see themselves going without any improvements to their streets at all, and the prospect does not please them.

It is claimed that the number of residents on and the value of the property along many of the streets in the outlying parts of the city will not warrant the construction of sidewalks or carrying out of other improvements on the system, and a proposal has been made that instead of refusing to undertake any works on the streets all over the city, except on the local improvement plan, the city confine this system to the thickly populated parts, and that in the more thinly settled portions, work be carried on as

statement, but it appears that the alderman had in his mind such cases as those mentioned above.

SEALS DESTROYING SALMON

Foared by Fishermen on the Fraser that Business Will Be Ruined

It is predicted by some of the long time fishermen on the Fraser that unless steps are taken to destroy the seals, which now infest the river the spring salmon business will be ruined. They say that thousands of dollars worth of salmon are taken every year by seals, in fact that more salmon go to appease the hunger of the hordes of seals than are caught in nets.

Representations have been made to Ottawa on several occasions in an effort to have steps taken towards destroying the seals, but the government has always turned an unresponsive ear to the requests. The fishermen point out that the seals are far too cunning to become target for fishermen's rifles and even if they could be easily shot the danger of shooting the rifle balls on the river is great, because of the distance which they fly and of their aptitude to glance on the water.

Fishermen report that salmon are very scarce this spring and catches so far have been small.

WANT DUTCH LANGUAGE

Transvaal Parliament Runs Against Old Question

Pretoria, March 21.—At the opening of parliament the stage setting was the same as in the old days in the Dutch imperialists and burghers. A large crowd assembled in front of the house of parliament in Government square, where two regiments of Brit-

Bribes Distributed BY MR. GALLAGHER

Supervisor Lonergan's Statement Regarding San Francisco Grafters

San Francisco, March 21.—The grand jury today resumed the investigation of the alleged telephone graft. Assistant District Attorney Heney and Secret Agent Burns were present and interrogated officials and employees of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

In an interview published today, Supervisor Lonergan is quoted as saying that he never had any direct dealings with Ruef in the matter of bribes, but received the money from Supervisor James L. Gallagher, who distributed the alleged bribe funds to the board, and was known as the "big fellow."

Washington, March 21.—The United States supreme court today received the record in the appeal of Abe Ruef of San Francisco, charged with extortion, from the decision of Judge Hebard, dismissing the petition for a writ of habeas corpus and remanding him into custody.

AT NORTH VANCOUVER.

Talk of Starting Large Engineering Works.

Vancouver, March 21.—North Vancouver is likely to have a large engineering works. This is the outcome

of the mob and wounded a number of the rioters. Five of them were stabbed with bayonets. Another collision occurred at Jassy between troops and 400 peasants who were trying to invade that town. Major Coler was wounded, two peasants were killed and many wounded.

RICH COBALT ORE

Cobalt, March 21.—On the Temiskaming a new bonanza vein was struck while drifting 198 feet from the main shaft. Fifteen tons, of a value of 12,000 ounces to the ton, have already been taken out, and next week a \$100,000 car will be shipped. Today a 100-lb. nugget was brought to the Bank of Commerce here, which assays 22,000 ounces to the ton.

DR. DALY'S POSITION

Ottawa, March 21.—Dr. Reginald A. Daly, geologist for the Canadian International Boundary Commission, has been offered the professorship of physical geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has decided to accept. As the position involved is one of the highest in that branch of learning in the United States it is an evidence of the appreciation felt for the ability of Dr. Daly. He leaves this city in a few months time and will commence his duties on October 1. Dr. Daly came to Ottawa in 1901 to accept the position which he has held up to the present. Previous to that time, he occupied a chair at Harvard university.

THE SWETTENHAM INCIDENT

Jamaicans Confident That "the Empire Will Care for Its Own"

The Jamaica Times, in its issue of March 2, just to hand, gives a summary of the petition which has been prepared to be sent to the imperial parliament. The petition

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED

PHONE 668

63 YATES STREET

Our Special Today

Two and Seven-Tenth Acres on Cook St., less than a mile from Post Office, at a price that will make a good long profit

We have other propositions listed on classified page.

VICTORIA

REGINA

WINNIPEG

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE IN-STALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Elford St. Phone 1140

"Waiting at the Church"

By Ada Jones.

PRICE, 65 CENTS EACH

T. O. Mackey

Office Phone, 1288. House Phone, B323
Real Estate & Financial Agent.
No. 9 Metropolitan Bldg. Government St.
Opposite Post Office.

FLETCHER BROS.

Talking Machine Headquarters
93 Government Street

Lots For Sale

On old Esquimalt Road, on Admiralty Road, on Beta Street, on Foul Bay Road, on Gladstone Street, on Malone Street, six lots on Simcoe street, three acres on Richardson street, five lots Hillside avenue.

5½ acres, Lake Hill Estate, close in.....\$1,100

8 roomed modern house, Springfield Avenue.....\$4,500

5 roomed cottage, Pandora street.....\$4,000

5 roomed cottage, Yates street.....\$3,500

½ acre, water front, 3 storey house, all modern.....\$13,000

Hotel and two lots, city, \$15,000

House and lot, Queen's Avenue.....\$3,500

House and lot, Superior street.....\$3,000

House and lot, North road, Spring Ridge.....\$2,100

House and lot, 4th Street, \$2,000

House and large lot, Bay street.....\$4,000

11 acres on Tolmie Avenue, Farms for sale.

G. B. HUGHES REAL ESTATE 50 Yates Street, Victoria

ACREAGE

We have a few acres on the waterfront near Esquimalt; most desirable residential location; 5 minutes from the car line.

Also part of Section 28, Victoria District. 61 acres, more or less fronting Cadboro Road, on Willows car line.

A. W. JONES LIMITED

28 FORT STREET

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Water Frontage and Track-age on Burrard Inlet.

Under instructions from the Lands and Works Department, I will sell at my rooms, 514 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C., on

Thursday, 4th April, 1907

AT 4 P.M. PROMPT,

LOT 217, BURNABY

Containing 120 acres, less the C. P. R. right of way.

The above parcel will be offered as a whole, and is eminently suited for millsite or other manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale: 25 per cent cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; interest at 6 per cent.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer.

JOHN S. RANKIN

Vancouver, B. C.

JOHN DEAN

108 Government Street

Acreage, Residential and Business Properties for Sale.

45 ACRES—Including 1-8th of a mile sea front, house, barn, chicken house, stable, etc. Five acres under cultivation, 20 acres forested and broken dry stream fresh water all year; \$1500. ½ cash, balance easy terms.

206 ACRES—(150 acres older bottom) ½ mile sea frontage, a few miles from good mine market; 15 acres slashed, burned and seeded; 2 fine springs, 1 mile of fencing, coal right crown grant. Price \$2000. Hornby Island.

2 ONE-ACRE LOTS—Just off Gorge road, one on corner; \$3000.

112 FEET FRONTAGE on two streets, with a depth of 200 feet; distant 500 feet from Gorge road. Price \$1500, or ½ for \$750. Good level lots and good soil.

BANK ST.—Oak Bay—2 fine lots, \$800 each; ½ cash, easy terms.

LOTS AND RESIDENCES all parts of city and suburbs.

Colosty Want Ads Bring Results.

LONDON DESERTED BY BLUE-BLOOD COLONY

Absence of King and Lenten Season Drive Aristocrats to Continental Resorts

London, March 9.—The absence of the King abroad, and the fact that Lent is on, has almost depleted London of its aristocratic residents, and the resorts of the Continent are consequently benefited.

The Italian Riviera is becoming in-

creasingly popular with English people goes on in the way it has begun there and few places have gained more in favor than San Remo. Many of the villa holders are British born, and half the hotel lists are made up of Anglo-Saxon names.

Cannes is, as usual at this season, crowded with the English aristocracy.

One of the popular amusement resorts here, next to the celebrated golf links, is the Municipal Casino. People have

adopted it, for it offers something worth having or seeing every forty-four hours. Indeed, if the management

of the real estate deal concluded last week between the North Vancouver Ferry & Power Company, Ltd., and A. St. George Hamersley, it will be remembered that the Ferry Company purchased the Lonsdale Gardens and declared its intention of reselling the block with the exception of two hundred feet east, which it would retain for its own use.

J. G. Scott, chairman of the Ferry Company board, stated that the western two hundred feet were under offer to a manufacturing concern, which is likely to buy, his concern is already represented in the city, and if the deal goes through a large engineering works will be erected there and the rest of the block cut up for building.

Some Encounters Between Troops and Peasants

Bucharest, March 21.—The calling out of the army reserves at Berlad, Moldavia, led to serious rioting. The men as a rule were peasants who sympathized with those who had been raiding the country, and some 350 of them, before donning their uniforms, paraded the streets of Berlad, smashing windows and plundering several shops. The police ultimately restored order. The reinforcements now going to the front are largely drawn from Wallachia, so as to avoid the possibility of the soldiers fraternizing with the disorderly peasants.

Plundering recommenced today at Vashil. The peasants surrounded the administration palace, intending to demolish the building. Further plundering occurred throughout the town. Troops intervened, and the major commanding and several officers were

injured. The soldiers then fired on

the peasants as citizens of the Empire are thus made to feel "the kindly of the British Empire." They recognize that

states that it is estimated that 700 people were killed in Kingston in the recent disaster. The resulting personal conditions is enumerated—the many maimed for life and limbless classes who have lost all their income by the loss of their houses they owned and rented; the larger numbers reduced from fair comfort to poverty; the individual losers of property such as furniture, etc., the clerks who have adopted the worst work, the merchants who have lost buildings, stock and books; the tradesmen who have lost their tools, etc.

Monte Carlo has not been enjoying a good season, though the tables have been almost as crowded as they were before the enlargement of the Casino. Visitors go over from Nice, Beaulieu and Mentone in large numbers, but fewer people stay for long in the place itself.

Golf on the Riviera. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia took twelve players from Cannes to Nice on Saturday to play against

the Nice Golf club. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Essex and many other well known people motored to the links.

Those who played for Cannes included Sir Edgar Vincent, General Sir Arthur Paget, Gerald Paget, Captain Greville, Captain Holford, Colonel Curran and Mr. Saunderson.

The Nice team included Lord Granville Gordon, Hay Gordon, Mr. Swift, Mr. Deschamps and Mr. Turner. Nice won the singles by seven matches to five, and Cannes won the foursomes by two matches.

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It is the more likely because there is a well-bred air about the entertainment, and at present, at all events, a marked absence of the giddy element common to the public resorts of Nice and Monte Carlo.

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"Trade of the Empire"

First of a Series of Lectures on Imperial Subjects, Arranged by the Daughters of the Empire, Delivered by Sir C. H. Tupper

At Vancouver the other evening in St. Paul's schoolroom, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Imperial Subjects" arranged by the Daughters of the Empire, a large attendance being present. The following is a summary of the address:

In every sense of the word, the charge of Napoleon that Britons were a "Nation of shopkeepers," is true, and to it is generally admitted that trade constitutes the greatest international factor in the world. Every question between nations is rooted in trade. Napoleon had also truly said that agriculture constituted the soul, manufactures the brain and transportation the limbs of a nation.

Carnegie and Goldwin Smith ran away with the idea that trade was everything and suggested that Canadian trade and Canadians would fare better for a consolidation with the United States. This is the result they hope to bring about. Canada in 1891 stamped a heavy foot on such a proposition for the time. It is, nevertheless, possible, that, unless a consolidation of British trade interests takes place, this insidious proposition may become again formidable. What was it that has set Imperialists thinking in the direction of tariff reform? The marvelous development of German and United States trade, and the titanic burden of the British people in the United Kingdom in their efforts to afford adequate protection to British commerce. The expenditure on the army and navy increases steadily, and the pressure of direct taxation is felt more and more as the years roll by.

Burden of Empire.

A great English statesman has told us that Great Britain staggers under this burden of Empire. Surely the lesson of a consolidation of British interests in Canada and Australia, with a prospect of the same condition in South Africa, must have effect on those charged with Imperial problems? If these auxiliary kingdoms become more valuable to the Motherland, by virtue of their solidarity and combination of commercial interests, do they not indicate the secret of strength, prosperity and permanence for the Empire as a whole? Canada especially affords an object lesson owing to her development in the course of the movement of the world's commerce.

We have been told that while the last century was that of the United States, this is to belong to Canada. It is almost impossible to believe that her march onward can be stayed. The real question which has arisen is, under what banner shall we serve?

The trend of trade of Empire is steadily to the West. We have the past history of the "highway of commerce" in the Mediterranean Sea passing as it did to the Atlantic Ocean, now teeming with ships and the richest cargoes. The Pacific Ocean lies beyond, already the object of ambitious nations, and the scene of imposing and ever growing fleets.

British Silk Industry.

We also find that the British silk industry has declined, while that of the United States has risen.

Her steel and iron industry, relatively to that of other countries, also declines, though her exports to British colonies increase. It is found too that foreign countries are securing a growing proportion of colonial trade. These investigations have set men to think Imperially, and, strangely enough, the very man who met their trade movement by objection long ago in England is the champion today of the tariff reformers. Mr. Chamberlain resisted the movement by the statement that 10 per cent on foreign manufacturers would involve the British people in the payment of £40,000,000 more for their food. Why was he led to say this? Because neither he nor Mr. Gladstone could be at that time convinced that the British colonies could produce sufficient food for Great Britain. Canada looms large now and will ultimately solve speedily all such difficulties. What are the facts?

In 1902 Great Britain imported 200,000 bushels of wheat. Professor Saunders of the experimental farm at Ottawa a few years ago wrote that our wheat growing area contains no less than 171,000,000 acres (of which 5,000,000 alone were then under cultivation) and that we could produce 800,000 bushels a year!

Chamberlain's Plan

A few months ago that great railway magnate, J. J. Hill, at Winnipeg predicted that in ten years the United States would be dependent upon Canada for food. With a knowledge of such important facts, Mr. Chamberlain threw his great weight into the scale of tariff revision. In 1902 he propounded free trade within the Empire. Our representatives at the colonial conference in that year joined with those from other colonies in stating that while we were not ready for free trade within the Empire, we were prepared for mutual inter-imperial preferential trade. With marvelous ability Mr. Chamberlain took the lead to bring the mind of England to the consideration of the advantages which would follow such a policy. He proposed to his people in his great campaign as an outcome of his Imperial trade policy that the colonies should maintain the lowest tariff circumstances would admit of against Great Britain, and Great Britain should impose a duty of 2 shillings a quarter on foreign corn and none on colonial; 5 per cent on foreign meat and dairy produce and none on colonial; a preferential duty on colonial wines; and that there should be taken off three-fourths of the duty on tea and one-half of the duties on sugar, coffee and tea.

By trade it has grown great, by trade it can continue. With a fair field and no favor, all would be well and secure, but in the fierce race for wealth in the ever increasing rivalry of nations, this condition of things once hoped for will never occur. Therefore an inquiry into the conditions confronting us must be made. It is being made. To us in Canada, it is not so much a question of money, but rather a desire due to a spirit of intense loyalty to the best traditions of the Empire our forefathers fought for and for which they sacrificed more than the "people at home" ever realized. With our geographical situation, our virgin soil, our climate, and

KIDNEY DISEASE COMES ON QUIETLY

Perhaps no other organs work harder than the kidneys to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of Kidney Complaint, but do not suspect it. It may have been in the system for some time. There may have been backaches, swelling of the feet and ankles, disturbances of the urinary organs, such as brick dust deposit in the urine, highly colored scanty or cloudy urine, bladder pains, frequent or suppressed urination, burning sensation when urinating, etc.

Do not neglect any of these symptoms, for if neglected they will eventually lead to Bright's Disease, Dropsey and Diabetes.

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Doan's Kidney Pills SHOULD BE TAKEN.

They go to the seat of trouble, strengthen the kidneys and help them to filter the blood properly and flush off all the impurities which cause kidney trouble. Mr. Thomas Petty, Massey, Ont., writes: "After I arrived in Canada from New Zealand, a couple of years ago, I suffered very much from kidney trouble. I tried several remedies, but they did me no good. Finally my buck bone so lame I could scarcely walk. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking them I felt like a new man."

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assuredly be severed unless cemented by a trade combination; a trade combination which will put in the language of our code, "unduly enhance the price" but one which will preserve the glories and the unity of an Empire which has after all been the greatest secular agency for the good mankind the world has ever known.

WEALTH OF THE FAR NORTH

Address at Montreal on Mackenzie and Peace River Districts

The Resources of the Mackenzie River District formed the subject of an address by Elphin Stewart formerly of the forestry department of the interior, before the Canadian Club of Montreal at the Queen's hotel, says Mr. Elphin Stewart, Few people, he said, appreciated the vast extent of the Mackenzie and Peace River districts. The Mackenzie Valley, for instance, was very much larger than that of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes above Montreal for its drained 451,000 square miles as compared with 309,000 drained by the Eastern river system.

In making an excursion through the country, Mr. Stewart went from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, thence to the Slave river and Great Slave lake to the Mackenzie, down which he journeyed for over a thousand miles to Fort Macpherson.

On his way down the Athabasca river he passed the famous burning well at Pelican rapids, which was drilled some years ago by the Dominion government in the search for oil. Only asphalt was discovered, until at about 1,800 feet a terrific flow of gas was struck fire, and has been burning ever

since with a fury that can be heard half a mile away. It is still burning, and no effort is being made to prevent this great waste of natural gas.

The current in the Mackenzie river, said Mr. Stewart, was very rapid, and whirled the steamer along at about twelve miles an hour; but real progress was very slow, because nine-tenths of the time the boat was either stranded or hung up to repair holes in its bottom. The heat during the trip was intense, during July the thermometer recording 100 degrees in the shade, with almost continuous sunlight. As a result of this, vegetation and cereals were produced very far north. Going down the Mackenzie, at Fort Providence on July 15, he saw a field of wheat then fully formed and in the milk, which had been sown on May 20, and on July 23 it was harvested. This extraordinary growth was caused by the long days, extreme heat and continued moisture from the subterranean frost. This was in an altitude of 61.52 degrees, and about six hundred miles north of Edmonton. Vegetation was found a good deal further north, but no grain.

As to the resources of the district, Mr. Stewart said there were known to be vast deposits of tar and asphalt, which some day might be of very great value, while the existence of oil fields was suspected. The soil was largely of a second-class alluvial nature, fairly well covered with small timber of the birch, poplar and tamarack varieties—plenty good enough for firewood and to make settlers' houses, etc.

Further north the country was completely barren, but was very rich in game of all kinds, while the waters of the rivers and lakes fairly teemed with fish.

Dame Fashion's Dictum



The upper hat is of Manila straw, entirely covered by coarse black net. A large crimson rose is at one side and loops of black velvet at the other. The lower hat is of yellow straw, trimmed with deep yellow roses and shaded yellow ribbon.

SPRING RUSH OF EMIGRANTS

Salvation Army Bringing Out a Fine Class of Settlers

The spring influx of immigrants began with a rush last night, when two special trains arrived from Montreal with between 400 and 500 men, women, and children of all ages. The "Daily Mail" and "The Post" of March 14, 1902, was followed later by a carload of Italian laborers intended for railway construction work.

The British immigrants are almost all consigned to the care of the Salvation Army, and a number of them met their wants on their arrival and helped to meet their wants.

The balance were taken in charge by the Ontario Government officials and the representatives of the London Emigration Board. The Salvation Army has chartered entire accommodations of the Grand Hotel and hotel rooms for the newcomers found lodgings there for the night. Mr. Flanagan, one of the hotel proprietors, stated last night that they were the finest looking lot of immigrants that he had seen during his eight years experience in shipbuilding. There were very large proportions of children among the immigrants, an extreme case being that of a man and his wife with a family of nine, the eldest of whom was 13 years of age. They were a fine healthy looking lot, however, according to Mr. Flanagan, and of a type that apparently

would make good citizens. Mr. G. R. Routledge, in the Grand Central Hotel, was occupied last night with the care of a lusty child of five years of age, who had traveled from England entirely alone, being consigned to the army officials. He had not wanted for care from fellow-travelers, however, and was apparently in fine condition. The newcomers were very much at home in the hotel and highly appreciated the hearty welcome they received.

The Grand Trunk had 407 of the immigrants from Montreal, of whom 100 were children and the C. P. R. special train carried about 200. A number however, were destined for points east of Toronto, and very few will remain in the city.

The great majority will go out this morning to points throughout the province, only two or three in most instances going to each place.

BY BALLOON TO FRANCE

Mrs. Harbord Tells the Story of Her Voyage

LONDON, March 15.—Mrs. Harbord is delighted with her experiences of crossing the Channel in her new balloon "The Nellie." She was accompanied on the voyage by C. F. Pollock.

"We started from Messrs. Short's works at Cheltenham at ten minutes to eleven on Thursday night," she said. "We would have started the night before, but the weather was too rough. It was a fine enough night with the wind northwest, becoming more easterly after we crossed the Channel. We reached the coast between Dover and the South Foreland three hours after starting.

"We crossed the Channel in fifty-five minutes—a wonderfully short time—and we kept the balloon steady all night over the Channel we had supper. Afterwards we thought it advisable to rise, and we went up to 2,000 feet. We arrived in the French coast near Calais about 7 o'clock, and then began coming in and landing till 9.30. The country is covered with snow, and the cold was intense.

"I never saw such a magnificent scene as sunrise that morning. We were then above the clouds, which lay beneath us in great masses. It was a fascinating spectacle, which I shall never forget. We had no trouble alighting, but we felt the cold bitterly."

ONTARIO MINE MANIA

TORONTO, March 20.—The extent to which the mining craze has seized people is illustrated by the rush to the Larder Lake district. To date, 3,600 claims have been recorded, covering an area of 120,000 acres. Development is to be resumed on the Mikado gold mine near the Lake of the Woods. About two years ago work was stopped after the mine had produced \$500,000 for an English company.

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JAPANESE FAVORED BY SOUND MERCHANTS

Seattle Commercial Organization Will Send Resolutions to President

Holding that the Japanese are entitled to every consideration and that the proposed immigration treaty with Japan is not in accord with the best interests of the Pacific coast, the Seattle chamber of commerce, at its meeting this afternoon, passed strong resolutions addressed to the President and the Secretary of State, says the Seattle Times of Wednesday. The resolutions were introduced by Judge Thomas Burke in his capacity of chairman of the chamber committee on national affairs and are as follows:

"According to the reports of the Associated Press despatched from Washington, the settlement of the question involving the rights of Japanese children to attend the public schools of San Francisco is to draw after it the negotiation of a new immigration treaty with Japan.

"It is the opinion of the Seattle chamber of commerce that a majority of the people of the Pacific coast are not in favor of any immigration law that will treat the people of Japan differently from the way in which we treat the people of any European country. We recognize that the United States and the empire of Japan are bound together by ties of trade, commerce and old friendship which in the past have proved of great advantage to both countries, and it preserved, contain a sure pledge of still greater benefits for the future.

"We believe that any immigration treaty which would discriminate against Japan by denying to the people of the country ordinary rights or privileges granted to the people of other civilized countries would be unicided and would be detrimental to the trade and commerce of the Pacific coast and, by checking the growth, development and prosperity of this section, would tend directly to narrow the field of employment for our own people and decrease the demand for our own labor.

Would Harm Coast Business

"It would injure the Pacific coast farmers by barring the way to a large and profitable market for flour and other food stuffs. It would strike directly at those manufacturing industries throughout the country which are now supplying steel rails, machinery, tools and other appliances for the development of Japan, Korea and Manchuria. It would practically close Japan, Korea and Manchuria to American capital and to the use of American skilled labor that would otherwise be largely employed in the development of the resources of those countries.

"Moreover, as the enforcement of the terms of any new immigration treaty putting Japan on a different footing from that of other nations or any law or regulation made pursuant to such a treaty, would necessarily be in the hands of bureau officials. Its administration would, in our opinion, be almost certain to sow the seeds of disagreement, dissension and strife between the two countries.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this chamber it would be against the best interests of the Pacific coast and of the whole country to conclude any treaty or enact any law the effect of which would be to treat the people of Japan in a manner different from the treatment accorded to the people of other civilized powers.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President and the Secretary of State."

NEW RIFLE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, March 15.—It is stated that the manufacture of a new rifle for the use of the auxiliary forces will be begun at the Royal Small Arms factory, Enfield lock, in the next financial year, with the possibility that units of militia, Imperial Yeomanry and volunteers will be re-armed in about nine or ten months time from the present date.

The new rifle will retain the "long" Lee-Enfield barrel with its uniform grooving as opposed to the "short" barrel with various designs adopted in the regular army. In sighting the new rifle will be inferior to the old.

It will have the present Lee-Enfield ordinary leaf backsight with the cap removed, and a slide capable of lateral adjustment off wind by means of a screw-headed slot on the right side of the slide. The foresight will also be capable of lateral adjustment, in this case by an arbor, as is that of the short rifle. The actual form of the foresight will be that settled-up for the Mark III. short rifle, which design is retained instead of the earlier A. M. in the back sight. The moderateness of the new rifle will be perfected with a charger loading arrangement similar in every way to that of the short Lee-Enfield.

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CO-OPERATION IN MAINE

The co-operative committee of the Pomona granges of Maine is devising a plan for a system of marketing farm produce, whereby the commission men's profit may be saved to the producer, says The Country Gentleman. A system of storage houses is proposed which may be opposed by one or more farmers, but each farmer is to keep his crops separate in the storage house, so that when sold he may get the benefit of his own labor. Thus apples carefully packed and graded need not help to sell another's apples carelessly packed and not graded. The association thus handling thousands of barrels of fruit would be able to control the export trade in the state. It is understood that the farmer would be under no obligation to have his crop sold by the association, but would attend to it himself if he chose to, but all produce will be required to come up to the standard set by the association. If this plan of co-operative selling proves successful, it is likely to be adopted in other states, it will be watched with much interest.

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UNDETAKERS

FOR SALE—Ranch 260 acres on water-front. On good road, 20 miles from town, part cleared. Splendid orchard, buildings practically new, good water. Price \$12,500. Apply for terms Box 653 Colonist office.

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH—90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

WANTED

BOY—Art Studio, 41½ Pandor street, Views of B. C. and Alaska for sale.

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F. C. Provincial assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opp. P. O. Vancouver.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBECK JAMES K. Tel. 1068. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade building, Victoria, B. C.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Offices 557; Residence, 122.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

HUTCHISON BROS., Mechanical Engineers, Broughton, Victoria. Tel. 1170.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street, Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE ATLANTIC—Corner Broad and John-street. Thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Five large airy rooms, single and en suite; also housekeeping suites thoroughly equipped, with modern conveniences.

HOTEL SIDNEY

Only seventeen miles from Victoria. Of the best accommodations in the city. Good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

KEREIMOS

ALKEZAI HOTEL—One block from V. & E. Ry. Station, Reasonable rates and good accommodation. Percy Mark, proprietor.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. E. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL

Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, Manager.

MID

Spring is at Hand

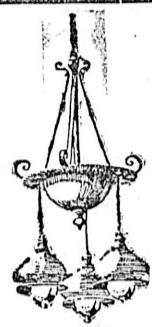


Garden making season is here, and you will need the proper tools for this pleasant occupation. We have them. Phone us your orders, they will have our prompt attention.

B.C. HARDWARE CO.

E. E. Greenshaw W. J. Griffin

BEAUTIFUL HOMES



Are the leading attraction in Victoria; that is why we carry the most artistic Electroliers, Pendants and Brackets, imported direct from England, finely wrought in Antique Hammered Brass and Iron.

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

COOKING POTATOES

A few more at \$1.50 per 100 Pounds

ORDER EARLY, SUPPLY LIMITED

SYLVESTER FEED CO., - - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

WE NEVER SLEEP NOW FRASER DRUG STORE, Open Day and Night

The Woods Hotel

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American--rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD

Proprietors.

BAYONNE MINE BONDED

Ymir, March 21.—J. B. Rowley, has returned from a six weeks' trip south visiting Butte, Salt Lake, Goldfields and Los Angeles. During his absence, Mr. Rowley bonded the Bayonne gold mines property to Arthur Winslow, of Boston, Mass., the consideration being up in the six figures. Arrangements are being made to take in 40 men and develop the property, the work being in charge of Mr. Rowley. The life of the bond is 18 months.

COAL MINE CONFERENCE.

Miners and Operators Negotiating Over Terms.

Calgary, March 21.—At yesterday's session some members of the joint conference of miners and operators suggested that the press be allowed at the meeting, but the motion was voted down.

The operators went to see the miners' delegates, and presented the remainder of their agreement. The party then separated, the delegates to await the result of the meeting of the miners' representatives. Both parties are to meet again.

As the situation stands, the parties seem to be at a deadlock. The delegates spent the entire day talking about the proposition of the mine operators, but no agreement was reached. It has been learned that the proposition of the delegates asked for a material increase in wages, and the counter-proposition of the operators asked for a material reduction.

The feeling among the miners is that the operators are expecting the difference will be split, thus making a new schedule of wages practically the same as the old wages. Both parties are moving slowly, being distrustful of feeling sure of every step before it is taken, and it appears now that no agreement will be arrived at before a couple of weeks.

NEITHER LAW NOR JUSTICE

Sir.—As you have referred to Sheriff F. Richards and myself, and the general public apparently not knowing the circumstances connected with the case (especially as so many have asked me what it is all about), I trust you will not mind my mentioning certain facts in relation to the matter.

Richards is in receipt of fees and salary amounting to three thousand dollars or over per year, and is, therefore, able to pay back by installments the cash he got from me, especially as he gave an assurance of his resigning, doing exactly so before the reading of the docket providing the document then held by me against him was affirmed, on his attempting to nullify the judgment it was affirmed about a year

Garden making season is here, and you will need the proper tools for this pleasant occupation. We have them. Phone us your orders, they will have our prompt attention.

B.C. HARDWARE CO.

E. E. Greenshaw W. J. Griffin

WHEN YOU CALL

For a drink at the bar

TRY

Carnegie's Swedish Porter

It will be a revelation to you, as it combines the purity and strength of Dublin Stouts with the full flavor of the London Porters.

If the bartender has no supply of this famous beverage tell him the

WHOLESALE AGENTS

PITHER & LEISER

YATES STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

A Few Good Ones

"Holding Hands," song.
"Shy Try," two-step.
"Ida Ho," two-step.
"In the Evening by the Moonlight," song.
"When Tommy Atkins Marries Dolly Gray," song.
And all the latest popular music

M. W. WAITT & CO.

LIMITED.
SOLE AGENTS

WHY COUGH?

HALL'S PULMONIC COUGH CURE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF,
FOLLOWED BY COMPLETE CURE.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N.E. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets
Victoria, B.C.

Imagination. If the task of writing it was so difficult, that of rendering it is even more so. It is perhaps better to say that he was an ideal Marc Antony, because even Shakespeare himself has his own ideal of Antony. To many it may seem as if he lacked the oratorical finesse of the man who completely won in a few words the ardent support of the whole population. Yet the conception of the character is a powerful one, and might be stronger, of more interest, and less violent is an open question upon which it may be just as well not to express any opinion.

Hanford's support was rather more satisfactory than usually that in Shakespearean plays by traveling companies, but it can hardly be claimed that, with the exception of Miss Marie Froehlich, who took the part of Portia, it scored many points in the favor of the audience. On the whole, however, the play will rank among the most successful of his contemporaries in the very difficult roles which he selects.

ENDED HER SHAME

Suicide of the Alberta Woman Who Deceived Her Husband

Stettler, Alta., March 21.—An inquest was held yesterday some thirty-six miles northwest of Stettler on the body of the woman Steinberg who it was reported had been murdered. While the husband was away the woman found a revolver that had been secreted in a box, and, hiding it under her apron so that her daughter should not see it, she went out to a log hut nearby. The night before she had told her husband and her son of her intention, and this accounts for the hiding of the firearm. Both were sleeping in the log hut and the woman made him promise to kill himself after she had committed suicide. Then pressed the revolver to her left side and fired. The bullet pierced the heart. The daughter had seen her write something on a piece of paper and put it away on a shelf. The paper was produced at the inquest and contained the words: "Wheland is responsible for my death." Wheland is the man with whom, as previously related, she had cohabited during her husband's detention at Fort Saskatchewan. The verdict was suicide.

"East Lynne" Please

It is seldom that a popular-priced stock company puts the realism into a play that the Pringle company did into their production of "East Lynne" last night. The play has been seen here a great many times before, but never with such good results as last night. Each member of the company responded to the demands of his or her part with credit to themselves and pleasure to the audience. Miss Hammer was seen to excellent advantage through Archibald Carlyle handled his scenes most artistically and to the greatest advantage. Florence Pringle was excellent any very comical in Cornell Harry Pringle played a part of Francis Leyson with ease and distinction. Marion as Dill and Mr. Wardell as Lord Mountevans were very good in their parts. The play will run the balance of the week, with a matinee on Saturday.

Harford and His Company

The actor who undertakes to play Julius Caesar upon a small stage, and with the support and appliances which a series of one-night stands warrants, requires not a good deal of ability, but with himself a strong actor, there is great likelihood of traits which may make the whole presentation rugged and uneven. That Charles R. Harford achieves the success which is his, is evident that he is a player of much more than average ability, but with a good deal of courage, and himself a strong actor, there is great likelihood of traits which may make the whole presentation rugged and uneven. That Charles R. Harford achieves the success which is his, is evident that he is a player of much more than average ability, but with a good deal of courage, and himself a strong actor, there is great likelihood of traits which may make the whole presentation rugged and uneven. That Charles R. 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